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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, clear and warm. Temp. 55-71 (77-85). Sunday, similar. LONDON: Saturday, mainly possible showers. Temp. 55-71 (77-85). Sunday, similar. CHAMPEL: Saturday, similar. Sunday, similar. NEW YORK: Saturday, clear and warm. Temp. 64-76 (80-88). Sunday, similar. ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Shs 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Laos	212.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	275 Dr.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.60 Gld.
Germany	3.00 M.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Greece	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
India	Rs. 8	Sweden	40 Post.
Iran	400 Rls.	Switzerland	1.00 Sfr.
Italy	150 L.	Turkey	10 L.
Japan	150 Y.	U.S. Military	\$0.25
		Yugoslavia	20 D.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany instructs President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on taking snuff. The two leaders met later yesterday in Bonn for 2 1/2 hours of talks.

Rode the Mustang to Top

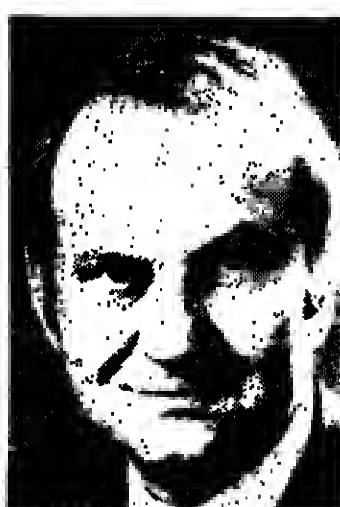
Ford President Iacocca Is Fired

DETROIT, July 14 (AP) — Ford Motor Co. President Lee Iacocca has been fired, little more than a year after his 32-year rise through the ranks of the world's second biggest automaker was derailed in a corporate shakeup.

Ford's board of directors voted unanimously yesterday to remove Mr. Iacocca from the presidency of the auto company, said William Clay Ford, one of the firm's top executives and brother of board chairman Henry Ford II.

"The vote on the recommendation of my brother [that Mr. Iacocca be removed from the post] was unanimous," he continued.

Mr. Iacocca could not be reached for comment. But the industry publication Automotive News quoted him as saying: "There was no reason. He [Henry Ford II] and Bill [Ford] and I sat there and he just said he came to that conclusion and that's it."



Lee Iacocca

graces of Henry Ford II as the marketing genius behind the 1964 introduction of the Mustang, Detroit's first low-priced, sporty car. The car became an international success.

His success with the Mustang helped catapult Mr. Iacocca to the presidency of the No. 2 auto company in the age of 46.

But in April of last year it became evident that Mr. Iacocca had fallen from favor. Henry Ford II split the power at the top into a ruling triumvirate of himself, Mr. Iacocca and Philip Caldwell.

Mr. Ford, who said at the time that he would retain decision-making responsibility when the triumvirate disagreed, downplayed suggestions that Mr. Caldwell was being elevated to the No. 2 spot at the company. However, he acknowledged that Mr. Caldwell would make any crucial decision if he himself was not available.

Then, last month, Mr. Iacocca was bumped down the executive ladder when Mr. Ford elevated his brother, William, to the top. Under that reshuffling, William Ford and Mr. Caldwell reported directly to Henry Ford II — while Mr. Iacocca reported to Mr. Caldwell.

Mr. Iacocca will vacate the post Oct. 15 — on his 54th birthday — the trade journal reported in an article to be published Monday.

After joining the auto company in 1946 as an engineering trainee and later switching to sales, Mr. Iacocca shot to the top. He had been considered the likely successor when Henry Ford II, 61, steps down as chief executive in 1980.

But industry insiders said Mr. Iacocca had become too visible and aggressive to suit the senior Mr. Ford's tastes. "Lee is like a Medici prince," an associate said. "He created his own city-state within the company."

Mr. Iacocca won his way into the

President Deplores Trials

BONN, July 14 (UPI) — President Carter offered Soviet dissidents "support and sympathy" today and then called on the Soviet Union to join the West in developing real detente, including respect for human rights.

But he warned in a speech at a state dinner ending the first day of his visit to West Germany, that, regardless of what choice the Russians make, the West will maintain its own strength.

"If the Soviet Union chooses to join us in developing a more broad-based and reciprocal detente, the world will reap untold benefits," Mr. Carter said. "But, whatever the Soviets decide, the West will do whatever is necessary to preserve our security while we continue the search for a lasting peace."

"We will maintain our own strength as a clear indication of our commitment to free, democratic institutions, and our continuing obligation to our NATO allies."

Soviet Trials 'Deplored'

Earlier, after a 2 1/2-hour meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Carter said that "we deplore" the trials of Soviet dissidents and "our support and sympathy remains" with them.

"Our voice will not be stilled as we consider these and other violations around the world," he said, but he added that the trials would not deter U.S. efforts to cooperate with the Soviet Union in disarmament and other fields.

"I want to say I agree with every word the president has said," Mr. Schmidt added.

At a dinner held in a medieval manor house 25 miles from Bonn, Mr. Carter said that genuine detente "includes restraint in the use of military power and an end to the pursuit of unilateral advantage — as in Africa today."

"And detente must include the

UN Troops Said Freed by PLO

SIDON, Lebanon, July 14 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization claims to have cracked down on radical guerrillas accused of kidnapping 50 soldiers of the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon two days ago. The PLO secured the release of the peacekeeping soldiers, UN officials said.

Palestinian officials said the PLO security police units clashed today with radical guerrillas from two pro-Israeli groups near the coastal town of Tyre and exchanged machine-gun fire briefly with their supporters here.

Initial reports said that seven guerrillas were wounded in the Tyre clashes.

The Vance Reprimand: Young Also Won Some Praise

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, July 14 (WP) — Despite the new furor over UN Ambassador Andrew Young's latest press interview, the White House managed yesterday to administer an indirect pat on the back, as well as a public slap on the wrist, to its diplomatic enfant terrible.

The reprimand was delivered by Mr. Young's boss, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, in Geneva yesterday in rebuke for the ambassador's widely publicized statement on the existence of political prisoners in the United States as well as in the Soviet Union.



Andrew Young

But the backhanded pat came in the form of a more routine but still significant announcement on the U.S. side. The consortium had just given the go-ahead for construction of the new Airbus.

But Mr. Ferris said operational and fuel efficiency qualities of the Boeing 767 outweighed those of the Airbus A300-B10X.

"This decision was made on the merits of the aircraft in meeting United's future needs and not on the basis of national source," Mr. Ferris said. "Yet, we are pleased that United's order will help maintain commercial aircraft as the country's No. 1 industrial export."

Boeing officials said they plan to proceed into production as soon as possible. But they said the new plane would not mean the hiring of a substantial number of new employees.

A statement released by the White House just before the president's departure for Bonn said, "The president appreciates the efforts of all the parties involved in including the front-line states of Africa whose cooperation has been so essential in the important progress which has been made."

The fortuitous juxtaposition of the furor and the smile underscored the delicate handling that

This is happening exactly as Mr. Young's policy of wooing the more militant "front-line states" that border on Namibia and Rhodesia — in hopes that they would bring the guerrillas into meaningful negotiations with the ruling white regimes — is paying its first important dividends.

While Zbigniew Brzezinski, the national security affairs adviser, and CIA Director Stansfield Turner sought confrontation with the Angolan government after the May invasion of Zaire's Shaba province, Mr. Young sought more cooperation with Luanda.

Restored Credibility

Mid-level U.S. officials aware of the details of the Namibia negotiation said yesterday that Mr. Young's "success in changing the atmosphere and restoring U.S. credibility in Africa made this breakthrough possible. Angola's attitude was absolutely essential to getting agreement on Namibia."

It was Mr. Young's influence on the militant states, who were pushing for severe reprisals against South Africa, that led to the Security Council entrusting five Western nations with the task of negotiating the Namibia agreement with the Southwest-Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in this official's view.

Mr. Young has also been praised by moderate, pro-Western leaders in the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Senegal and other countries in recent inter-



Leonid Shcharansky, with his wife at his side, shows a picture of his convicted brother Anatoli outside Moscow courtroom.

For Military's SALT Support

White House Will Push For Better Air Defenses

By Richard Burr

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT) — The White House has agreed to press for improved air defenses and a new bomber for the Air Force in order to secure the support of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for a new agreement with Moscow limiting strategic arms, officials said yesterday.

The officials said that, in an effort to get the Joint Chiefs to drop their opposition to any agreement

that did not impose severe restrictions on a new Soviet bomber known in the West as the Backfire, the White House has indicated that it would ask Congress for funds to strengthen U.S. air defenses and to develop an aircraft somewhat similar to the Soviet system.

They added that Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had recently accepted

Moscow Court Imposes 13-Year Term in Prison

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI) — Jewish activist Anatoli Shcharansky was sentenced to 13 years in prison today on charges of high treason for allegedly spying for the United States. He defiantly proclaimed his devotion to the cause of "the liberation of Russian Jews."

The hand-picked court audience applauded Mr. Shcharansky's sentence — two years less than the prosecutor demanded — and shouted, "It serves him right! He should have got more!"

Outside the courtroom, Mr. Shcharansky's mother, 70, wept in the rainswept streets, comforted by friends.

Mr. Shcharansky told the court that authorities had offered him easy treatment if he would testify against his comrades in the Soviet Union's dissident movement, but he declared, "I lived honestly . . . and never lied . . ."

Leonid Shcharansky, the only relative allowed in the courtroom, stood and called out to his 30-year-old brother, "Tolja, the whole world is with you."

Friends Sing Hymn

The defendant's weeping mother and friends outside the court yelled their support and sang the Hebrew hymn "Hatikva" ("Hope") as a blue prison van hauled him away.

Angry and bitter reaction against the Soviet Union's convictions of Mr. Shcharansky and two other dissidents this week came rapidly from around the world. President Carter in Bonn said all nations viewed the trials with sadness, as a denial of human rights.

The U.S. Senate voted 90-1 yesterday to join other parliamentary groups in backing the Soviet dissidents for the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Shcharansky's five-day trial wound up in late afternoon when the three-judge court handed down its sentence: Three years in a "close-confinement" prison plus 10 years in a "strict regime" labor camp. "Close confinement" is considered worse than labor camp, because inmates are under constant surveillance.

The charges against Mr. Shcharansky, who was accused of

spying for the United States despite President Carter's emphatic denial that he had, could have been punished by death. The state prosecutor said he asked for a lesser sentence because Mr. Shcharansky was young and a first offender.

Capital Crime

Another Soviet court sentenced Soviet citizen Anatoli Filatov to death by firing squad today for the same charges lodged against Mr. Shcharansky. Few details of that secrecy-shrouded trial have been released.

Mr. Shcharansky, offered the opportunity to make a final statement in court after his sentence was pronounced, made a passionate speech from the prisoner's dock.

"I am happy," he said, "that I lived honestly and in peace with my conscience and never lied even when I was threatened with death. I am happy to have helped people."

"I'm proud that I made friends with and worked together with honest and brave people like Andrei Sakharov, Yuri Orlov and Alexander Ginsburg — followers of the traditions of the Russian intelligentsia."

"During March and April those who were conducting the investigation warned me that with the position I was taking . . . and which I am following here in court, I would face a firing squad or 15 years prison at least."

"But if I agreed to cooperate with the investigation with the aim of liquidating the Jewish emigration movement I was promised quick release and reunification with my wife."

'Far From Dream'

Noting that he first tried to emigrate to Israel five years ago, Mr. Shcharansky said, "Now I am far from my dream, I should be sorry about that but I am not. I'm happy."

"Now that I am as far from my people as I can be — and from Avital [his wife] — and facing long hard years of prison, I say, addressing my people and my Avital:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Critics Say Relations Lack Give and Take

Exact Degree of Firmness on Kremlin Eludes Carter

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT) — Almost since taking office a year and a half ago, President Carter has seemed perplexed in his hunt for the right formula for dealing with the Soviet Union. He has tried bold initiatives, harsh public language, private compromises, quiet diplomacy and lures of summery — but success still eludes him.

One of his most persistent problems, underscored anew this week,

has been to retain the benefits of detente and yet find strong enough countermeasures to show the Russians his toughness, when they are undeterred by his public protests against Soviet policy and ignore his ringing declarations that he will not let them "push us around."

In Africa and now in the dissident trials, which are a direct reply to Mr. Carter's human-rights policy, he has been hard put to fashion a U.S. strategy that will restrain the Kremlin without causing

irretrievable damage to Soviet-U.S. relations or jeopardizing the talks on a new treaty on strategic arms.

To the acknowledged frustration of the White House, the president has been unable to restrain or turn back the Soviet-Cuban intervention in Africa or to prevent the treason trial of Anatoli Shcharansky. Now, officials suggest, he feels compelled to regulate forcefully to recoup prestige and counteract an image of weakness.

The fundamental problem, critics

of the president in congressional and diplomatic circles contend — and a few administration officials agree privately — is that he has never succeeded in developing a real bargaining, give-and-take relationship with Leonid Brezhnev and his Politburo colleagues.

Under Presidents Nixon and Ford, their secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, used the lure of trade, technology, arms agreements and a broad relationship to try to induce Moscow to pursue policies more to Washington's liking and to try to dissuade it from policies that led to public confrontation. This strategy had notable failures, but it worked rather well at times.

"Carter doesn't have that kind of leverage with the Russians short of breaking off the arms talks," an official who works on Soviet affairs commented, "because there hasn't been enough give and take with Moscow since he took office. You need both a carrot and a stick, and he hasn't shown them a carrot, other than SALT."

Such critics point to the contrast between the trial of Mr. Shcharansky, in the face of Mr. Carter's protests, and the treatment of Alexander Solzhenitsyn in February, 1973. Mr. Solzhenitsyn, also charged with treason, did not undergo trial and was exiled to the West.

'Not Much to Lose'

"The Soviets didn't feel any more kindly toward Solzhenitsyn than they do toward Shcharansky," commented Sen. Charles Mathias, R-Md., "but they didn't want to disrupt the climate. They had a stake in an orderly world society in which each side has a decent respect for the other. They haven't got all that much to lose today in trying Shcharansky. In the present climate they don't feel those restraints on their behavior because of their relationship with us."

During the early 1970s, one of the principal inducements for Moscow to increase Jewish emigration was the prospect of improved trade status, increased access to U.S. technology and the possibility of large U.S. investments in Siberian oil fields. The most expensive

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ambassador's Remarks on Zaire Stir Placid U.S.-French Waters

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — France and the United States had been enjoying a period of harmonious relations — until the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, spoke his mind about France's role in Africa.

The remarks were almost overlooked amid the furor over Mr. Young's allegations about political repression in the United States.

Shortly after Mr. Young's widely discussed interview with the French socialist daily newspaper Le Matin appeared in Paris, U.S. Embassy officials were summoned to the French Foreign Ministry for an explanation.

Mr. Young had said that French intervention in Zaire against Katanga rebels two months ago was not motivated by humanitarian concerns but by a desire to "defend their own economic interests."

He said that France has "very fruitful neocolonialist relationships" in Africa that help France overcome balance of payments problems. His statements were a clear departure from the Carter administration's support for France's decisive action in routing the Katanga rebels from Shaba province and in evacuating Europeans from the area.

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston disavowed Mr. Young's comments, saying that they "do not reflect the policy or the judgment of this administration."

chance of re-election, all be bas to do is to fire Andy Young," said Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich. "Andy still dares to bring freshness and candor to a diplomatic post. He is keeping alive the new politics Carter campaigned on and was elected on."

Outside the black community, however, some strong supporters of Mr. Young's policy role viewed the

Backing From Blacks

The controversy triggered a strong defense of Mr. Young by his supporters in the black community, and reminders from them that Mr. Young is a double-edged sword at home as well as abroad.

"If President Carter wants to throw away his fast-diminishing

New Hope for Similar Settlement in Rhodesia

Agreement on Namibia Is Major Victory for West

By David Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM, July 14 (UPI) — The agreement reached Wednesday in the Angolan capital of Luanda between militant Namibian nationalists and five Western powers represents a major diplomatic victory for the West and a breakthrough in its search for negotiated settlements to the burning racial conflicts of southern Africa.

For the first time, there is now some hope that the deteriorating situation throughout this tense region of the continent, scarred by escalating warfare and dotted by massacres of blacks and whites, can be halted and even reversed.

With an internationally acceptable solution to the Namibia dispute now in sight, one of the first consequences of the accord will be to further isolate Rhodesia's recalcitrant transitional government and perhaps force it now to attend a Western-sponsored general peace conference with its guerrilla adversaries.

For the Soviet Union, the accord

can only be a blow to hopes of increasing its influence in this region by backing guerrilla warfare.

Combined Offensive

The agreement has brought together the five major Western powers and five front-line African states, including the two Marxist ones in Angola and Mozambique, in a combined diplomatic offensive that has finally borne fruit.

The five African states, which meet under the chairmanship of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, played a crucial role in pressuring the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) into finally accepting the Western plan despite SWAPO's strong objections to several key provisions. Mr. Nyerere was reported yesterday to be delighted at news of the agreement.

The same approach toward the nationalist guerrillas in Rhodesia, plus increased South African pressure on the transitional government there, could well now lead to some progress on the deadlocked British-

American peace plan for that country, although the situation there is more complex.

The agreement is also a major personal triumph for U.S. Ambassador Donald McHenry, who for 15 months has practiced a unique style of quiet American diplomacy, persisting in his efforts despite multiple obstacles, repeated setbacks and dire threats from both South Africa and the Namibian nationalists.

'Contact Group'

Mr. McHenry has served as chairman of the so-called Western "contact group" made up of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany, that carried out the often frustrating and empty negotiations with the two opposing parties.

The Western proposals provide for UN-supervised elections for a constituent assembly in Namibia at which a new constitution will be drawn up. The assembly would also prepare the country for its independence under a black majority

government by the end of this year. A UN peacekeeping force and about 1,000 administrative personnel will be brought into the country to supervise the transition period jointly with the South African appointed administrator general.

South Africa is to withdraw all but 1,500 of its more than 20,000 troops now stationed in Namibia before elections are held, and the remainder one week after a UN certification of the results.

SWAPO Yields Point

The South Africans had insisted upon the right to keep those last 1,500 troops at bases located in northern Namibia, and SWAPO demanded that they be stationed in the far south. It appears that the Namibian nationalists were forced to yield on this issue.

Another key sticking point was the status of Namibia's only deep-water port, Walvis Bay, which South Africa insists is a part of its own republic historically and legally. SWAPO is reported to have ac-

cepted a formula under which the five Western powers and the UN Security Council are to recognize Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia despite the South African claim to it. The issue would be left to later negotiations between South Africa and an independent Namibian government.

South Africa has been ruling the mineral-rich but sparsely inhabited former German colony since the end of World War I under an old League of Nations mandate. But in 1966, the United Nations ceased to recognize this mandate and began demanding that South Africa give the territory its independence.

Talks Halted

After more than a year of periodic negotiations, South Africa gave its agreement to the Western plan in late April, but the Namibian nationalists broke off talks with the five Western powers after a May 5 South African raid on one of their refugee and guerrilla camps in southern Angola, killing about 800 persons.

SWAPO then began hardening its demands. But a summit of the five front-line African states in Luanda in early June broke the impasse and led to their decision to force SWAPO into to accept the Western peace plan without prior satisfaction of its demands.

UN Force Planned

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 14 (UPI) — The United Nations intends to send an international military force of at least 5,000 men to Namibia to assist in ending the guerrilla war and bringing the territory to independence.

Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, welcoming the agreement announced Wednesday on a Western-sponsored plan for independence, said he had prepared the plans for the United Nations to assume its role as soon as the Security Council acts.

Diplomats expect that the Council will approve the plan negotiated by its five Western members at a meeting that may be held as early as next week.

Carter Line On Kremlin

(Continued from Page 1)

ed this compromise offer and that the administration had been given greater flexibility in talks this week in Geneva between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Production Assurances

The United States, according to the officials, is no longer pressing Moscow to limit refining of the bomber or where it is based and, in the Geneva talks, U.S. negotiators are said to have asked only for assurances concerning the production rate of the aircraft and its future modernization.

Mr. Vance also is said to have presented a new U.S. position on another issue still disputed in the talks, the question of what new missiles each side could deploy in a treaty lasting until 1985.

Under the new approach, they said, both Washington and Moscow would be permitted to test, but not deploy, one new land-based and one new sea-launched ballistic missile.

The understanding between the Joint Chiefs and the White House over the Backfire is described as a "gentleman's agreement," and one official said that it was not a formal accord but an informal arrangement worked out in high-level private meetings.

This type of arrangement is not new, and during and after the negotiation of the first Soviet-U.S. strategic arms accord in 1972, the Nixon administration achieved the support of the Joint Chiefs by promising to move ahead on the Trident nuclear submarine, air- and sea-launched Cruise missiles and the B-1 bomber.

To get the Joint Chiefs to accept fewer limits on the Backfire, it was apparently necessary for the White House to commit itself to seeking improved defenses against the bomber. Although officials stressed that no definite plan has been set, this would probably include additional squadrons of the F-15 jet interceptor, which some estimated would cost \$10 billion during several years.

In addition, the White House is said to have agreed to take steps to modernize the Air Force's fleet of medium-range bombers with a new, larger version of the FB-111 fighter-bomber, known as the FB-11H. Equipped with the engine originally designed for the now-cancelled B-1 bomber, the new aircraft, military analysts said, would possess roughly the same characteristics as the Backfire.

Despite the political problems that surround present U.S.-Soviet relations, officials said that greater negotiating flexibility on the Backfire question, together with the administration's proposal on new missiles, still held out the possibility for an accord this year.

Spain Orders Probe of Renteria Violence

Police Chiefs Fired in 2 Basque Cities

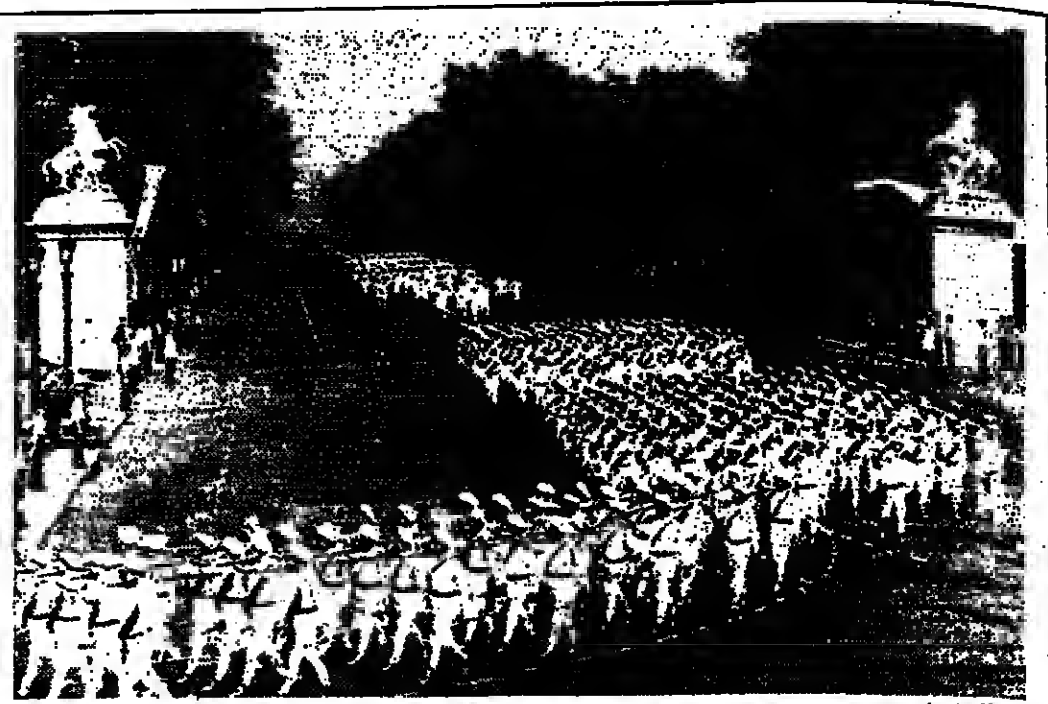
MADRID, July 14 (Reuters) — The Spanish government today dismissed the commanders of police units alleged to have killed two persons in the Basque region during the last week.

Also dismissed was the captain in charge of police officers who rampaged through the Basque town of Renteria yesterday.

The government sacked the national police chiefs in Pamplona and San Sebastian, where the killings took place.

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa promised last night that there would be no coverage of the Renteria incident, in which 200 police officers stormed through the town, looting, breaking windows and firing rubber bullets indiscriminately.

Mr. Martin Villa termed the



FRANCE CELEBRATES BASTILLE DAY — Marching down Paris' Champs Elysees, columns of the French Army's Alpine troops, the featured military unit in this year's Bastille Day parade, break as they pass the presidential reviewing stand at the Place de la Concorde. The location of this year's parade restored a tradition broken for several years when President Valery Giscard d'Estaing ordered it held instead in working-class districts of the city.

Western Blackmail Asserted at Trial

Russia Condemns Avowed Spy to Death

MOSCOW, July 14 (UPI) — A Soviet military court today sentenced a confessed spy, Anatoli Filatov, to die before a firing squad, Tass reported.

Filatov, 38, was said to have confessed during his five-day trial that he had been recruited by a unidentified Western intelligence agency in Algeria in 1974.

"Considering the special danger and gravity of the crimes committed by Filatov, as well as the considerable damage inflicted by his actions to the military might, the state security and territorial integrity of the Soviet Union, the court sentenced A. Filatov to the exceptional measure of punishment — to be shot," Tass said.

Although the court spokesman and the Soviet press never revealed which Western intelligence agency had recruited Filatov and used him as an agent in Moscow between 1974 and last year, when he was arrested, there were strong hints during the trial that it was the CIA.

Testimony by Filatov — who confessed to the crime of high treason by espionage at the outset of the trial — said that the agency had set him up with a woman, photographed the liaison and then blackmailed him into becoming a spy.

He told the court that for two years he received coded instructions by listening to a broadcast station of the intelligence service based in a West European country — language the Russians most frequently employ to identify the U.S.-operated Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe in West Germany.

Wife to Meet Mondale

WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP) — Mr. Schcharansky's wife will meet here Monday with Vice President Mondale.

Avital Schcharansky, who emigrated from the Soviet Union to Israel four years ago, has been waging a public-opinion campaign on behalf of her husband.

The Schcharanskys' marriage was questioned in court yesterday, a Soviet news agency reported. It said the prosecutor introduced documents purportedly indicating that the Schcharanskys never married under Soviet law and that even their religious marriage was invalid under Jewish law.

Soviet Press Coverage

MOSCOW, July 14 (AP) — The Soviet press quickly reported remarks by the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, about political prisoners in the United States, as part of a campaign it has launched about dissidents in the West.

While offering their readers

Spanish Official

Limits Roads for

Risky Cargoes

SAN CARLOS DE LA RAPITA, Spain, July 14 (UPI) — The civil governor of Tarragona today closed to trucks with dangerous cargoes virtually all provincial roads except the Autopista superhighway.

The casualty coordinating center at the Tortosa Town Hall reported today that the death toll had risen to 161 in Tuesday's liquid gas explosion and fire at a seaside camping ground.

Only 50 of the badly burned bodies had been identified, authorities said.

Gov. Francisco Graupera issued a decree confining tank trucks to the Autopista toll road and specified local highways connecting with industrial sites. They will be barred entirely on holidays.

Pope to Summer Home

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy

July 14 (AP) — Pope Paul VI today went to his summer residence in the Alban hills for a two-month stay. During his stay, the 81-year-old pontiff will give his Sunday noon blessing and hold his general Wednesday audience but will give no private audiences.

The violence later affected Bilbao and San Sebastian, where a 19-year-old man was shot to death Tuesday when about 2,000 demonstrators tried to storm the national police barracks.

The civil governor said the youth

was shot from behind by people in civilian clothes, but witnesses said that he was hit by machinegun bullets fired by a uniformed police-

man, ostensibly to stop a fight be-

twen leftist Basque nationalists and spectators. They caused panic when they fired rubber bullets and smoke bombs at the crowd in the packed ring.

Violent demonstrations and street fighting spread throughout the city, where the annual bull-running festival was being held. A leftist was shot to death, and the police were accused of being responsible.

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Relief Facilities in Border Provinces Strained

China Curbs Refugees, Asserts Vietnam Sends Spies

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, July 14 (UPI) — China said yesterday it has closed its border to ethnic Chinese refugees from Vietnam who lack proper identification papers, jeopardizing the future of a mass migration into southern China that has already exceeded 150,000 persons.

The sudden change of policy would seem to bar or seriously delay the vast majority of Chinese refugees seeking to escape economic hardship and persecution in Vietnam. It suggests that China's relief facilities have been exceedingly strained by a refugee movement that until now has been a propaganda bonanza for Peking. Some Chinese leaders may also feel that sealing the border will create new social and economic difficulties for Vietnam that Peking can use to win concessions in its lengthening list of disputes with Hanoi.

A dispatch by the official Chinese news agency reaching here said that China's action was necessary because Vietnam had violated a joint "border control accord." This encouraged a flow of unregistered refugees that strained Chinese facilities and allowed "spies and other bad elements" to enter China, the agency said.

Peking Mocks Move

Vietnam today mocked China for closing its border to Chinese refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia. United Press International reported. The official daily newspaper Nhan Dan said: "All of a sudden they have closed the Chinese border gates in the faces of the 'victimized Chinese'..." It is they who do not care about their nationals whom they have said are in distress."

It denied China's allegations that some of the refugees were Vietnamese spies, and denounced Peking for refusing to accept Hanoi's lists of ethnic Chinese applying for resettlement. Those lists, the commentary said, included names of 1,507 Chinese residents who fled Cambodia.

The Chinese news agency said that public security officials of China's border provinces ordered that after July 12, "Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam who want to return to China are required to produce official repatriation certificates issued by the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam and the exit visa granted by the Vietnamese authorities. They are to cross the border to China at appointed points."

Few Reach Embassy

Chinese refugees from areas other than Hanoi say it has been almost impossible for them to get to the Chinese Embassy in the Vietnamese capital to obtain the repatriation certificates. They have reported that many friends and relatives who have applied to Vietnam for exit permits have been arrested and trucked to farm labor camps.

Two ships that Peking sent to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City on June 20 to evacuate refugees are waiting off the Vietnamese coast while Chinese and Vietnamese officials argue over evacuation procedures for many of the estimated 1.8 million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam who are eager to leave. Meanwhile, there were unconfirmed diplomatic reports of new Chinese naval movements in the waters near the border.

The news agency justified Peking's toughened border rules, saying that Vietnam's violation of the border control accord by the Vietnamese has produced "chaos" along the border. It said that

Hanoi has been freely expelling masses of Chinese nationals and Vietnamese minority peoples to China through whatever border points they choose, and sending spies to China to create disturbances in the border area and "sabotage socialist construction there."

Their hope is to upset the Chinese arrangements to bring back victimized Chinese by sea, and at the same time achieve their end of expelling Chinese en masse," the agency said.

A separate dispatch described, in unusual detail, the difficulties of Chinese relief officials.

In the border town of Tung-

huing, in Kwangsi where most of the refugees have gone, nearly all offices, schools and private homes were used as temporary refugee residences, the agency said. Thousands of tons of rice and vegetables were brought in, but there were still serious shortages of water, firewood and vegetables.

Construction on two large factories had to stop, the agency said. Buses were commandeered to take the refugees to settlement centers. Farmers failed to get vital supplies, and schools were overrun as 84,000 refugees passed through a town with a population of only about 10,000.

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By Howell Raines

New Document

Suspect in Bombing

Court Expansion

Robert Cunningham, a quadriplegic, said before his departure yesterday that he will be treated in Leningrad at the Polenov Neurological Institute, whose doctors have a procedure to relieve pressure on the spinal cord.

Backed by 'The Man'

Presley Offer to FBI

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14

Weeks Meeting Action Changes

July, 1979.

Congress Rea

By Lee Dembarr

The compromise contains the four installments subject to one-

house vetoes that had been contained in the Senate bill, but it also allows for a small amount of the guarantees to be used to back short-term loans, a feature of the House bill.

American Indian teepee near the White House is ready to receive Indians.

Busloads of Indians and their supporters are ex-

By Bill Farr

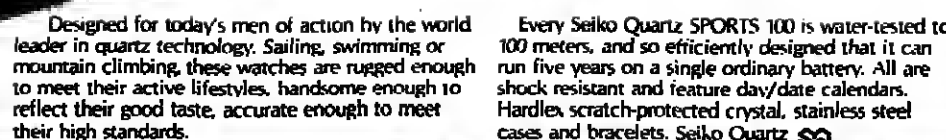
Kentucky Gov. Julian Carroll indicated that he was prepared to lead National Guard troops into the city if necessary to fight fires. He also said that he would send the Kentucky National Guard to the city.

EGNATIA - APPIA - CASTALIA - ESPRESSO OLBIA

By Deirdre Carmody

Dallas Heat Wave Kills 2

Seiko Quartz SPORTS 100



Someday all watches will be made this way.

"It is an ironic measure of the certain erosion of First Amendment press freedoms," said John Shattuck, director of the ACLU, "that the press is now asking for protection in the form of a subpoena-first policy, despite the fact that six years ago the news media were bitterly protesting the issuance of any subpoenas against reporters."

forces with ships of other nations. A three-ship U.S. Middle East task force is also operating in the western Indian Ocean.

or see your travel agent
Marshall B. Coyne, Proprietor

EGNATIA - APPIA - CASTALIA - ESPRESSO OLBIA

Youngspeak and Carterspeak

First, let's take the case of Andrew Young, a useful public servant who, once again, has used the special license of the president's personal regard for him to embarrass his chief. Ambassador Young chose the moment when the U.S. government was trying to influence the Kremlin's treatment of several dissidents to declare that there are "hundreds, maybe even thousands of people I would call political prisoners in U.S. jails." A more effective way to undercut the president's concern could scarcely have been imagined. As usual, Mr. Young later elaborated. But by failing to bring out the basic point that, in stark contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States has a legal and political system intended to protect against such overreaching by the state — or at least to remedy them if they occur — he compounded the original offense.

It is probably vain to expect Mr. Young to impose the normal self-discipline expected of public officials. He will no doubt continue to call his own seriousness into question, to make his nominal superior (the secretary of state) look foolish, and to cheat the president of the respect a subordinate owes the chief executive — as long as Mr. Carter allows him to go on playing teacher's pet. Impeachment is not the remedy. Discipline is.

Our deeper complaint, however, is about Jimmy Carter. On Wednesday, Mr. Carter made his own statement about the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg. Keep in mind that part of the Soviet campaign against these men has turned on a determination to deter Jimmy Carter's interventions in the Soviet dissident scene by punishing the people he means to help. Keep in mind too, that U.S. diplomats had been

quietly conveying to Moscow that to limit the damage to Soviet-U.S. relations it would be best to steer the trials away from Mr. Carter personally. So right in the middle of the trials Mr. Carter makes a fresh public intervention for Mr. Shcharansky and Mr. Ginzburg, repeating his denial that Mr. Shcharansky (accused of CIA connections) had CIA connections and condemning anew the process of the trials.

No doubt Mr. Carter feels compassion for the defendants — what decent people do not? Perhaps he also feels that his direct challenge to the Russians on human rights makes him in some indirect way responsible for the example the Russians seem to be making of these particular defendants. Nor would it be surprising if he were of a mind to preempt charges from the right of insufficient ardor in the cause. Yet, considerations like these may not fully explain the obsessed and crusading quality of his latest remarks, and certainly they do not justify the timing.

It is not merely that Mr. Carter does not discipline his ambassador to the United Nations. He does not discipline himself. He conveys the impression that his noble purpose relieves him of worrying about the effects of what he says. This raises anxieties that extend beyond the trials and convictions. Nations cannot address each other as though only the matter of personal sincerity were at stake. The personal words of leaders inevitably carry heavy political freight. How is it possible that this ancient truism is not self-evident to Mr. Carter a year and a half into his presidency?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cloudy at the Summit

The task facing the Western leaders assembling in Bonn this weekend has not changed much over the last 18 months, though the agenda has broadened. Essentially, the question is how to get West Germany and Japan, but especially West Germany, to expand their economies and to reduce their huge trade surpluses so as to assure healthy growth to the entire industrial community. Unwilling to jeopardize the low inflation rate on which he has staked his political future, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt insists that West German growth requires more exports — more exports require a stronger dollar — a stronger dollar requires a balanced U.S. trade — and such balance requires the United States to reduce its imports of oil. Heal the world, he kept telling us.

Seeking a path away from this impasse, the British proposed a package deal. Would West Germany and Japan cut taxes and increase government spending if (1) the other industrial democracies also stimulate their economies enough to generate exports for all; (2) the United States shores up the dollar by selling foreign currencies and gold, when necessary, and curbs oil imports while maintaining its growth; (3) Britain, France and Japan agree to reverse their protectionist trends and help reach a liberal new world trade agreement; and (4) everyone, but especially Japan, moves to enhance the buying power of the developing nations?

Mr. Schmidt replied, yes, but. Since West Germany and the other Common Market nations each do about half to two-thirds of their business with each other, he asked for more than reassurances on the dollar and general growth. He would agree, but only if

European currencies were stabilized as well. Toward that end, he joined with the French in proposing a gradual linking of Common Market currencies, starting next door, to "float" them together against the dollar. A \$50-billion reserve fund and new European institutions would back up the effort. If it succeeds, a large new step would have been taken toward the dream of a common currency and full economic integration.

But to succeed, wealth would have to shift from the richer parts of the continent to the poorer. The European economies would have to harmonize their inflation and growth rates — at higher levels of growth and employment than West Germany has up to now favored. So, for new reasons, expansion in West Germany remains central.

Is this grander prize of collaboration attainable at the summit? Mr. Schmidt will not say when he would cut taxes, or by how much, until he hears the commitments of Britain, France and Japan on trade and of the United States on energy. President Carter will promise to do his best to get congress to enact a program to reduce oil imports, although he claims progress without it. He may also vow to impose import quotas to raise the price of oil if a less clumsy formula is not enacted, but he is unlikely to say when, and that may lead the allies to keep their pledges vague as well. And no one can guarantee that summit promises will be carried out vigorously enough to achieve their purpose. Still, West German pledges to stimulate growth are the things to look for. If they are made, other things can begin to happen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Spoiled Ballots

The people of Bolivia, a country that has experienced 170 coups in 150 years, last elected a president in 1966. A few days ago they finally voted to choose a successor to President Hugo Banzer. But the authorities will not accept the choice. Although the results are still incomplete, opposition charges of gross fraud seem to be justified.

The opposition will have some representation in the newly elected congress — an improvement over the present situation. And

Bolivia's human rights climate has undeniably improved in recent months, thanks mainly to pressure from the United States. But the electoral fraud is most disappointing. The Carter administration attached great importance to this election being held honestly and on schedule, viewing it as a step toward the recovery of democracy in South America. Having made an issue of an honest election, it can only deplore a dishonest one.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Bonn and the West

It has long been and still is an obvious element of Soviet policy to try and pry West Germany away from the Western alliance. Equally, there are few people in Bonn, even in high places, who are attracted by the idea of a "socialist" Bonn as an alternative to one involving the "capitalist" United States. But ideas of this kind have little chance of gaining ground while the present West German

government is in power. After all, if Bonn's policy were to become based on mistrust of the United States, this would soon lead to mistrust of Bonn by the United States — and by other countries as well. And French support for West German criticism of Washington would soon evaporate if a West German-Soviet rapprochement began to take shape.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 15, 1903

NEW YORK — European-Americans are acquiring the facial characteristics of American Indians after four or five generations, according to research carried out by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago. Prof. Starr, who propounded his theory at a lecture here yesterday, carried out his experiments on a small colony of German-Americans. He believes that the black eyes and hair, and marked cheekbones of the colonists are the result of the influence of the American weather and environment.

Fifty Years Ago

July 15, 1928

NEW YORK — Secret orders calling for a nationwide strike of Pullman porters were issued last night from the offices of the Brotherhood of Porters here after a long conference. The threat of the strike was made several days ago. The strike orders were sent out in sealed envelopes. The Brotherhood leadership said that all attempts at solving the dispute, over shorter hours, more pay, and recognition of the union, had failed, and that striking was the only alternative.



Moscow's Greatest Fear

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The conviction and sentencing of Alexander Ginzburg and Anatoli Shcharansky constitute an attack on freedom itself. They remind us once again that this supposed superpower, fearing its own people more than any foreign adversary, permits them not even the most limited human rights of belief and expression. But the trials also made frustratingly clear how little the United States can do to change this depressing condition, not just in the Soviet Union, but for so many of the world's people.

What are human rights anyway? One of our most cherished documents defined them admirably — "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Later, the Bill of Rights specified such freedoms as those of speech and religion. And still another generation added that guarantee of "due process of law" without which rights become empty generalities.

Whatever "rights" may be promised to Soviet citizens, their government permits no due process to guarantee them; instead, due process was mocked in the so-called trials of Shcharansky and Ginzburg. As a result, not even the barred doors of the courthouses could hide the hypocrisy, cruelty and fear of the Soviet system from the eyes of the world.

Soviet officials are bound to know that such a spectacle will make it more difficult for Congress, owing to U.S. revision, to ratify a sensible SALT agreement or take any other step to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. Moscow also must know it is risking serious material losses — for example, cancellation of the planned export of computer and oil drilling equipment from this country to the Soviet Union. Since President Carter has publicly denied Soviet allegations that Shcharansky was a spy for the CIA, and personally appealed for the treason charge against him to be dropped, his trial on precisely that charge was an almost calculated affront to Carter.

But if their disregard of all these consequences, not to mention the opprobrium of the world, demonstrates the Soviets' implacability, that only underlines the near-helplessness of the United States to do anything effective about it. Canceling the computer ship-

ments and other exchanges seems clearly warranted, not merely as a rebuke but as a substantive step that might at some future time give the Russians greater concern for U.S. reaction to their internal indecencies. The State Department's reported view — that canceling the shipments would hurt this country's economic interests without altering Moscow's human rights policy (or lack of one) — ignores the symbolic power of gestures, and may even underestimate Soviet technological needs.

Blustery Response

Nevertheless, such U.S. action would be unlikely to have the direct effect of helping Soviet dissidents now, particularly since the Russians probably would feel compelled to make some blustery response. The same would be true of the more extreme action advocated by a few — that the United States break off the SALT negotiations. Most of this talk is probably for voter consumption in the United States, since such a position seems clearly self-defeating.

It is also ironic in the extreme, if really prompted by concern for human rights. Life is the most basic of all human rights, listed first in the Declaration of Independence. And life is the ultimate concern of the arms limitation talks, because the Soviet Union and the United States with their nuclear arsenals are the greatest threats to life in all its history.

What sense does it make, therefore, to break their connection, tenuous as it is, on this most momentous of issues? And no matter how reprehensible the Soviet government, which would really be penalized by such an act of folly? The U.S. and Soviet peoples, and all others threatened by nuclear holocaust.

The hard truth is that the United States has little power to affect human rights in the Soviet Union, Cambodia, China, Eastern Europe; but it can, and should, hold up a moral standard to be seen even where its literal power does not run. In other nations — South Africa, for example — U.S. actions may have at least the indirect effect of improving human rights conditions; and these actions should flow from our heritage. In countries

heavily dependent on the United States — South Korea, the Philippines, Chile — U.S. policies can have far greater effect, if strongly pursued.

But the United States itself is the most important arena of U.S. concern for human rights, the one where the most can be done. Military protection of the Bill of Rights, stringent concern for due process of law, the extension of equal economic opportunity to all classes and colors of citizens — these are the first human rights duties of Americans, and in the long run their greatest services even to Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg.

Bridging the Nuclear Rift

By Enrico Jaccia

ROME — President Carter will be able to attend the meeting of Western leaders in Bonn without having to face the aftermath of at least one serious quarrel with the European allies. A dangerous rift had developed between the United States and Europe on nuclear export policy. For the foreseeable future, that is for about a couple of years, the first has been bridged.

The merit of the settlement is attributed to President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's initiative at the NATO summit in Washington in May, with a conspicuous display of Washington acquiescence.

The formula suggested by the French president was undoubtedly ingenious. It held firm to the original French stand. But it offered a way out of the impasse with almost total satisfaction for European needs and pride, and with such a little loss of face for the U.S. administration that it becomes apparent only to specialists.

Concern

Here's how things developed: When the U.S. legislation to curb nuclear proliferation was enacted at the beginning of last spring, most governments expressed concern at one of the fundamental provisions of the new act: the threat of a cutoff of nuclear supplies to countries which would refuse to discuss with Washington the amendments necessary to bring existing international agreements into line with the provisions of the U.S. act.

At their April Copenhagen summit, the European heads of state decided to meet the U.S. move with a contemptuous silence. However, some European leaders were more open to compromise than others. Let's begin talking to the Americans, they suggested. That is all they ask for in return for resuming supply of the nuclear fuel we need.

But to renegotiate under pressure an agreement valid for another 30 years or more was ultimately considered an indignity. On one point the French were adamant: The Americans have promoted INFCE (The International Nuclear Fuel Study), they can't expect negotiations to be opened on practically the same subject before that exercise is terminated.

Different Course

On May 2, the pressure began to be felt. The Dutch were told that the supply of highly enriched uranium for the research center at Petten would be cut off unless negotiations were opened. The move was a

U.S. Foreign Policy: Uncertainty Reigns

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A most disquieting description of the way in which foreign policy is made in the Carter administration was given last week, not by one of the president's external critics, but by a Carter political appointee whose work gives him first-hand knowledge of the process.

The official in question was talking to a group of reporters under ground rules that prevent any of us from using his name. He was asked a question about the instructions Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had been given for his Geneva meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the strategic-arms limitation treaty.

"We don't know," he said. That was surprising, because the discussion was taking place at midday last Monday and Vance was scheduled to leave early the next morning for talks on the most important issue in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The explanation, the official said, was that the president's special coordination committee on arms control, a part of the National Security Council apparatus, had met the previous week (without the president, who was vacationing at Camp David) and had sent him alternative policy options. But the papers had not reached the president until the weekend, and on Monday his reply was still being awaited.

Unique

While the specific circumstances of this situation were unique, the official said, there were four general characteristics of the Carter presidency that made it anything but unusual for senior officers to be unaware, on the eve of major negotiations, of what the president wanted done.

First, unlike most of his predecessors, back to Harry Truman, Carter has not clearly designated a single center for foreign policy decision-making outside the Oval Office. There is no one with authority approaching that exercised in the past by a George Marshall, a Dean Acheson, a John Foster Dulles or a Henry Kissinger.

Rather, authority has been divided among Vance, national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, with Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young, arms control negotiator Paul Warnke, trade negotiator Robert Strauss and Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal having a major voice on some of the international issues as well.

Vance has been asserting himself lately, this official said, but he has not been able to pull together the authority that Carter deliberately subdivided.

Second, Carter's approach to decision-making has tended to inhibit these officials from doing much policymaking among themselves to build support for a particular

decision. The inhibitions are weakening, the official said approvingly, but for most of its 18 months in office, the administration's senior foreign policy officials have been reluctant to lobby each other, or to use the techniques of backscratching and persuasion needed to push the president in a particular policy direction. The Carter administration has been as nonpolitical internally as it has in its external dealings with Congress, the interest groups and other external power centers.

Third, there has been a similar inhibition on carrying any internal arguments to the point of bureaucratic bloodletting, the official said. There are as many policy disagreements within this administration as is normal, but Carter inhibits full-scale personal or bureaucratic war. The advantage is that there is less personal venom inside the Carter administration than is usual.

But on the other hand, he said, since no one ever feels the deep cuts of defeat in the battle for the president's mind, there is never any real certainty among those who prevail about how final any particular policy victory may prove to be.

Fourth and finally, this official said, Carter, unlike most other politicians, feels no great need to "harmonize" all his policy ideas and puts no great stock in consistency. Rather, he is quite comfortable in holding simultaneously to strongly conflicting notions and in allowing others to see that he changes his mind about which idea is to make predominant at any given moment.

This is, the official said, linked to Carter's habit of looking on foreign policy, not from the perspective of a diplomat seeking to mediate intractable and long-term international rivalries, but rather from the viewpoint of an engineer seeking through experiment to find the right solution which will dispose of the problem.

A Scramble

As a result of this rather unusual way of making policy, Carter frequently leaves even his most senior advisers uncertain until the last moment where he is going to come down on a question. Not surprisingly, the official added, when the word does come down from the president, there is often a last-minute scramble to adjust plans to his command, or to persuade him to alter the just-completed decision.

There has been abundant evidence available to reporters and other outsiders of Carter's handling of major domestic issues — from energy policy to urban policy — in this fashion. To hear, from the lips of one of his own foreign policy officials, that the most sensitive international issues are handled in much the same way is, to put it mildly, unsettling.

ar supplies; and without strings attached. Further, the United States has given assurances that they will not seek to renegotiate anything being discussed at INFCE.

Now, this colossal exercise currently being pursued in Vienna — which was invented by the President Carter's advisers last fall and is expected to last a couple of years — is centered on safeguards, that is, on ways and means to prevent nuclear proliferation. What is exactly the scope of the new nonproliferation act aimed, in particular, at forcing the introduction of strict safeguard provisions into the existing agreements between the United States and third countries.

If they can't discuss that, what will the gentlemen be discussing? The real thing is to get rid of the U.S. embargo.

Enrico Jaccia is director general (Hon.) of the European Community and former director of nuclear safeguards. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

By HEW Task Force

U.S. Found to Overlook Radiation Health Effects

By: Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 14 (WP) — The U.S. government has inadequately considered the long-term health effects of low level radiation exposure, the head of a government task force told a House subcommittee yesterday.

Peter Libassi, general counsel of the Health, Education and Welfare Department, said that to say "the government is not handling these problems well" would be an understatement.

Mr. Libassi also said that agencies studying the health effects of radiation were not well-coordinated with those regulating nuclear facilities.

The Libassi task force was established in May after the White House selected HEW as the agency to coordinate a government-wide review of radiation health research and regulatory practices.

According to a White House memorandum, the study was ordered to develop "a coordinated response to the growing agency and congressional concern about the effects of radiation exposure on participants in nuclear (weapons) tests and workers in nuclear-related projects."

EPA Held as Culprit

Members of the House Government Operations subcommittee on the Environment, Energy and Natural Resources, who heard Mr. Libassi's testimony, took it as criticism of the Environmental Protection Agency, an organization that had helped establish through a reorganization act in 1970.

"We understood that EPA was the agency at the helm," Rep. Leo Ryan, D-Calif., the subcommittee chairman, said in opening the session.

He said that EPA claimed responsibility for setting environmental radiation standards and "for coordinating and overseeing the radiation protection programs of all the federal agencies."

"The record is clear," Rep. Ryan said, "that the EPA failed in that responsibility."

No representative of EPA testified at the session. A spokesman for the Environmental Policy Center, Robert Alvarez, sharply criticized the EPA's saying that its radiological protection program during the last six years had "narrowed and diminished significantly."

George Marienthal, deputy as-

sistant secretary of defense for energy, environment and safety, told the subcommittee that his office "now serves as the focal point to coordinate [Defense Department] review and comment on all newly proposed radiation standards and regulations"—an indication that the Pentagon has recognized concern in the area.

But Mr. Marienthal added: "I believe that our past radiation protection programs have served us well."

His statement was made soon after Mr. Libassi had said that Army officials, in reviewing their use of troops at nuclear weapons tests in the 1950s, had told him that, if they knew then what they know now, they would have taken more precautions than they did.

Bikini Island Evacuation

WASHINGTON, July 14 (UPI) — The 142 residents of Bikini Island will board three U.S. ships next month and leave the small atoll, whose soil is still contaminated from H-bomb tests 24 years ago.

The forced evacuation, the second since the tests, was announced yesterday by the Interior Department. Officials said that the islanders were leaving reluctantly, and that many wanted to stay on even after being warned of the danger of radioactivity.

"They will return to a temporary village of plywood structures on concrete in Kili Island until we determine a final resettlement site for the group," John DeYoung, an Interior Department official, said.

Kili Island, about 700 miles from Bikini, is the home of 400 persons who were removed from Bikini in the first evacuation and who have not yet returned. Mr. DeYoung said that the transfer will cost about \$200,000.

The United States first removed the islanders before a 1954 blast of a 15-megaton hydrogen bomb. They began returning about seven years ago, when the Atomic Energy Commission declared the island safe, and those being removed now were preparing Bikini for full-scale resettlement.

But recent medical tests indicated that those who had returned to Bikini were accumulating high levels of radioactivity, probably as a result of eating squash, coconuts and other produce grown on contaminated soil.



Wilcox family stands by their sloop in Redwood City, Calif.

U.S. Family Loses Illusions During 5-Year World Cruise

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. (AP) — For the Wilcox family, a quiet cruise to exotic lands aboard a 40-foot sloop seemed the ideal escape from city life. But after five years, 30,000 miles and one ramming on a coral reef, the family has decided it was a colossal mistake.

"Never again," said daughter Linda, 15. "Once was too much." Chuck Wilcox, her father, still standing aboard the battered sloop Vela after returning here after a voyage to 34 countries, said, "Five years in a boat is not a five-year holiday."

Mr. Wilcox, 42, left a \$20,000-a-year job as an electronics engineer in 1973 to sail with his wife, Dawn, also 42, Linda and their son Garth, 18. "For years I heard people talk about the joys and pleasures of cruising," Mr. Wilcox said. The voyage began Aug. 20, 1973, two years after Mr. Wilcox bought the sailboat for \$33,000.

"Sometimes I think it was a mistake to bring the kids, especially teenagers," Mr. Wilcox said. "My daughter never liked the idea of going, but we figured she'd grow into it."

A year after the start of their voyage, the Vela was cruising near Fiji when it hit a coral reef, and it took 10 months and about \$17,000 to get it seaworthy again. "Things got a little tight after that," Mr. Wilcox said. "We had to keep pretty much to the essentials. There wasn't any money for luxuries."

The 87 days from Panama to California got on everyone's nerves. With the engine out and the rigging broken, they averaged only 2 miles an hour. Food got short, and rationing was necessary.

Carter to Seek Phase-In Of Health Plan in 1980s

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 14 (NYT) — President Carter, in a statement of principles to be announced by the end of this month, will propose that a national health insurance program be phased in slowly in the 1980s, a top White House health adviser disclosed yesterday.

Dr. Peter Bourne, the president's special assistant for health, said that proposal would call for the national health program to be implemented over a five-year or six-year period starting in 1982 or 1983. The timetable would delay the controversial program longer than its proponents had hoped.

Dr. Bourne said that the "principles" would provide for a program of "comprehensive and universal" health insurance, just as Mr. Carter had pledged during his 1976 campaign.

He added, however, that the principles "conceivably may not be as comprehensive as some people would have liked."

To Go to California

Dr. Bourne said that the principles are now sitting on the president's desk and will be sent to Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Joseph Califano Jr. shortly after the president returns from the economic summit meeting in Bonn.

Mr. Califano would then shape the principles into a legislative "package" to be submitted to Congress later this year, Dr. Bourne said. He said that the timing of the president's policy statement reflected a desire to make national health an issue in this year's congressional election campaign.

Staff officials on Capitol Hill said they had been told by the administration that the national health principles would be made public at the end of the month and that the legislation would be ready by the end of August or early September.

Dr. Bourne said that just how the program would be phased in, or what each phase would be, had not yet been decided. His own preference, he said, would be to start with comprehensive coverage for children under 12.

Catastrophic Illness

Others in the administration wanted to begin with a program to insure all Americans against the economic impact of catastrophic illness or injury.

Another goal of the program is to provide protection for the approximately 20 million citizens who are not now covered by any kind of medical insurance, he said.

Charles Schultz, the chairman

of the Council of Economic Advisors, urged that only catastrophic coverage and extended coverage for the poor be put into effect initially, to avoid the inflationary impact of a comprehensive plan; legislation for the rest of a comprehensive national health scheme could be enacted when economic conditions were more favorable.

But proponents of a comprehensive health program insist that the legislation must provide for the enactment of the full program by a certain date.

New Rebel Unit Claims Blaze at College in Rome

ROME, July 14 (UPI) — The unknown "Fighting Communist Proletarian Students" claimed responsibility for a fire yesterday that caused extensive damage in the school of architecture of Rome University.

In a telephone call to the newspaper *Il Messaggero*, the group told university "barons" that they "will follow it up by hitting you in your private property and physically."

About 150 firemen fought the flames for more than an hour and used ladders to rescue 20 trapped students and teachers. The building was declared unsafe and exams put off indefinitely.

Investigators said that 137 different groups had claimed responsibility for acts of political violence in Italy this year and that the "Fighting Communist Proletarian Students" was a new entry on the list.

Envoy Lauds Spain Example

MADRID, July 14 (UPI) — Ambassador Terence Todman, arriving today as U.S. envoy to Madrid, said today that Spain's transition to democracy was setting an example to the world.

The appointment of Mr. Todman, a career diplomat, caused some controversy in Spain where newspapers accused him of failing to support President Carter's human-rights policy.

Mr. Todman, 58, previously served as ambassador to Chad, Guinea and Costa Rica, and since last year was assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Obituaries

Art Editor Thomas Hess, Champion of U.S. Works

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT) — Thomas B. Hess, 57, consultative chairman of the Department of 20th-Century Art at the Metropolitan Museum and for many years editor of *Art News* magazine, died yesterday after a heart attack.

Mr. Hess was an active champion of U.S. painting and sculpture of the period since World War II and maintained long allegiances—above all to Barnett Newman and Willem De Kooning, the abstract expressionists—that he formed in the 1940s. But he retained an openness to new ideas. As editor, as a freelance author and as the organizer of exhibitions that toured successfully in the United States and Europe, Mr. Hess was a major figure in U.S. cultural life.

In February, Mr. Hess took over from Henry Geldzahler in the Department of 20th-Century Art and had planned to form a great modern collection and had proposed a number of major exhibitions.

Mr. Hess was born in Rye, N.Y., on July 14, 1920. He went to school in the United States and in Switzerland before going to Yale, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and graduated magna cum laude in 1942. His specialty was the art, literature and history of France in the 17th century.

As an editor, Mr. Hess was as much at home in Rome, Paris and London as he was in New York. From 1967 to 1972, he was New York correspondent for *Le Monde*. He encouraged poets like John Ashbery and Frank O'Hara to write on art, and he also published the satirical drawings with which Ad Reinhardt took the New York art world to pieces.

Oliver Messel

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, July 14 (Reuters) — Oliver Messel, 74, one of Britain's outstanding theatrical designers, died at his home here today.

Mr. Messel designed sets and costumes for almost every form of theatrical presentation — opera, ballet, revue, straight play and film — in Britain and the United States. His film work included "Suddenly Last Summer" in 1959.

Yu Kuang-sheng

TOKYO, July 14 (AP) — Yu Kuang-sheng, 71, a former member of the U.S. Communist Party and later China's vice minister of railways, died in Peking on June 29, the Chinese news agency reported yesterday.

The agency said that Mr. Yu completed postgraduate studies at the University of Michigan in 1919,

joined the U.S. Communist Party in New York in 1932 and worked as an editor of the newspaper *Vanguard* there. It said that he returned to China in 1939 and worked on the newspaper *Liberation* before serving on various railroad posts.

W. Steele Gilmore

DETROIT, July 14 (AP) — Funeral services were being held today in Indiana for W. Steele Gilmore, 94, a long-time Detroit newspaperman who directed the War Censorship Board during World War II. Mr. Gilmore died Wednesday in Princeton, Ind.

Mr. Gilmore worked for 44 years for the Detroit News beginning as a reporter in 1909. From 1933 to 1953 he was editor of the News.

His editorial commentaries on

the Depression, Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and the campaigns of war were noted for their opposition to just about everything that the president did except the conduct of the war.

He was director of the War Censorship Board, which laid down voluntary guidelines for coverage of the war.

Marion Bellamy Earnshaw

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14 (AP) — Humanitarian and author Marion Bellamy Earnshaw, 92, daughter of Edward Bellamy, utopian author and Springfield Daily News founder, is dead.

Mrs. Earnshaw, who died Wednesday, spent much of her life spreading the ideas of her father through the Edward Bellamy Association. A teacher, poet and writer, Mrs. Earnshaw was a familiar figure at Massachusetts Vietnam war protests during the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Fred G. Gillikin

MOREHEAD CITY, N.C., July 14 (AP) — Fred G. Gillikin, 100,

who led the Coast Guard's first rescue operation, died yesterday.

He joined the U.S. Lifesaving Service, a forerunner of the Coast Guard, in 1900 and became a member of the Coast Guard upon its formation.

On March 17, 1915, Mr. Gillikin led the crew of a lifeboat to rescue five men from the Sylvia C. Hall, a 384-ton schooner that wrecked near Cape Lookout on the Outer Banks. The mission is certified as the first Coast Guard rescue operation.

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U.S. Education-Aid Bill Passes; Impact Aid Cut

By Mary Russell

WASHINGTON, July 14 (WP) — The House voted yesterday to extend for five years the federal government's major education-aid programs, after cutting back increases in what is called "impact aid" in order to avoid a confrontation with the White House.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, due to cost \$46.8 billion over the five-year period and \$ 10.3 billion in fiscal 1979,

was approved by a vote of 350-20. The bill now goes to the Senate. Latest estimates show that the government bears about 8 percent of the cost of running the nation's school system. Federal budget estimates had predicted outlays of about \$10.1 billion for fiscal 1979.

The major change made in the bill on the floor yesterday was a move by Education and Labor Committee Chairman Rep. Carl Perkins, D-Ky., to cut by about \$215 million increases in the bill's impact-aid programs.

Tax-Exempt Installations

The idea of impact aid is to offset the burden placed on local school districts by government employees who work at tax-exempt federal installations. The aid is compensation for the fact that the workers' families consume local services but their employer doesn't pay the taxes that usually support such services.

Rep. Perkins said that the cuts were made to ward off a presidential veto and that the figure amounted to a "compromise" with the administration.

The administration had wanted to cut impact aid by about \$76 million. But the committee ignored its pleas and added increases amounting to about \$127 million for some categories of impact aid and \$110 million for children who live in public housing.

The cut eliminated a committee provision that would have allowed children whose parents work on a federal installation but live in another state to be counted for impact aid. And it reduced the amount of money available for children whose parents work on a federal installation but live in a different county.

Recent presidents all have tried to cut impact aid, which has grown from \$29 million in fiscal 1951 to \$770 million in fiscal year 1978.

The other change in the bill is one the committee made in the formula for distributing compensatory education money. The result will be that big cities will get a larger share of the \$6.3 billion authorized for compensatory education for fiscal 1979.

Anglican Clergyman Expelled by Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, July 14 (Reuters) — Vicar-General Ed Morrow of the Anglican Church in South-West Africa (Namibia) has been ordered expelled, along with his wife and a Roman Catholic priest, an official spokesman said today.

Mr. Morrow, Laureen Morrow and the Rev. Heinz Hunke have been given seven days to leave. Mr. Morrow is the third Anglican clergyman to be expelled from South-West Africa in recent years.

Convict Loses Suit Alleging Right to Sex

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14 (AP) — The Indiana Supreme Court yesterday rejected the appeal of a convicted murderer who claimed that his life sentence in an all-male prison was cruel and unusual punishment because it condemned him to a lifetime of celibacy.

The court ruled that the defendant, Ralph Dodson, forfeited his right to pursue his amorous pleasures as if he were a free man "when he was convicted of first-degree murder in the June 1976 shooting slaying of James Young."

Dodson wanted to serve his time in the women's prison instead.

Test-Tube Baby Is Due Soon

LONDON, July 14 (UPI) — The mother of what will be the world's first test-tube baby has been told that her child — the first ever successfully conceived in a laboratory — will be born soon, hospital sources said yesterday.

Members of the staff at the Oldham Hospital in Greater Manchester said Mrs. Lesley Brown was given tests so that her doctor, Patrick Steptoe, will know the baby's exact position inside the womb before performing a caesarian operation.

The London Evening News said it was possible that the baby might be born by Sunday.

Cyprus Bars W. German

NICOSIA, July 14 (UPI) — The Cyprus government today declared retiring West German Embassy counsellor Paul Kurbiuh an "undesirable person" and accused him of interfering in the country's internal affairs. Mr. Kurbiuh, 65, who had already planned to leave for home tonight, would not be allowed to return, the government said.

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Theater in London

Home-Grown, Home-Grown Drama

By John Walker

LONDON, July 14 (IHT) — As if to emphasize that English drama remains irredeemably not to say miserably, domestic in its scope — home-grown as well as home-grown — Ronald Harwood's "A Family" has opened at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the latest progeny of a long line of decent, respectable, unambitious, slightly dull forebears, better cast than many of its predecessors but unmistakably from the same mold.

Here, once again, is the family as a minor disaster area. Harwood's clan is afflicted by guilt, riven by repressed hatreds, inward-looking, locked in a battle between father and son in which the son, although unable to win, holds a representative of the succeeding generation to victory, which is defined as escape from the confines of the home. The

perils of consanguinity are bloody relationships. Harwood's three generations, who exist in an unspecified limbo, play the usual game of happy families, hiding their resentments and failures behind poker faces that suddenly crack with pain, murmuring that they excel in keeping up appearances and "seeking an act of healing" to make them whole again.

The act is supplied by Freddie, the eldest son and a doctor — who is still grieving over an event more than 30 years in his past when, an escaped prisoner turned partisan in Italy toward the end of World War II, he abandoned the Italian girl he loved under family pressure.

Behind the Lines
As he endlessly relives this moment, to the accompaniment of much offstage singing, and the voice of his beloved, Ivan, his father, remembers the occasion with triumph: as the time he parachuted behind enemy lines to find and rescue his son and bring him home.

The struggle is refought over Paula, Ivan's grandchild and Freddie's niece, who is the victim of her parents' marital problems, being

sucked dry of her individuality by her sluttish, over-attentive mother and her neglectful, weak father. These lay figures and others — the warm, possessive matriarch, a genial son-in-law who is an orphan and loves his adopted family, and his frustrated wife, declining into sourness — are all infused with some semblance of actual life by the excellent actors involved.

Irene Handl, when the script does not force her to mangle language for easy laughs, is excellent as the uncomplicated mother, Trevor Peacock has the night puppy-dog eagerness as the orphan who feels too at home, Eleanor Bron has the perfect twitchy helplessness of a housewife forever in her dressing gown. Harry Andrews' massive presence fills out the role of the father.

And Paul Scofield brings his great authority to bear on the character of Freddie. It is a controlled performance, one well within his capabilities, but he imparts to it a strength and a wry humor. It is precisely these qualities that make it difficult to accept him as the incomplete figure of the play, someone who has allowed most of his life to pass in a dream of longing for what-might-have-been.

But the inconsistency, more noticeable as the drama grows more emotional in the second act, is in the writing. In the same way, it is difficult to believe that the solution to Paula's problems — that she should live on her own — should not occur to anyone else in the family, or that she, full of self-knowledge, should be so weak.

Harwood's novelty lies in his relation of the family saga, which is done in a series of flashbacks and simultaneous scenes so that the past and the present gradually merge, a technique which adds a certain interest to a familiar tale.



Kate Versey and John Labanowski in Young Vic's production of Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair."

At the Young Vic, Ben Jonson's comedy "Bartholomew Fair" is the first production by the theater's new director, Michael Bogdanov. It is a course and ramshackle modern-dress treatment of the play.

Bogdanov demands a great deal of his cast. They chew razor blades, tear telephone directories in half, dance, sing, play a variety of musical instruments, juggle, perform acrobatics and ride unicycles. They do all these things remarkably well. Unfortunately, they are also required to act — and most of them at least in this production, treat that skill in the manner of circus performers — broad of gesture, un-

subtle in effect, dependent upon a mugging complicity with their abundance.

Many of them speak their lines as if they were still chewing razor blades. There are some exceptions, notably Michael Atwell's Littlewit and Bill Wals' Justice Overdo, but the production is ham-fisted.

The play, Jonson's most exuberant work as well as a merciless satire on narrow-mindedness, seems suddenly popular, no doubt due to it being one of the set texts facing schoolchildren in next year's examinations.

Perhaps they may find the open-

ing liberating, which dispenses with Jonson's introduction and presents a character ripping pages out of the text on the grounds that it is obscure. But this disregard for the original is a mark of the production and cannot be disguised by fair-ground tricks.

Another production of the play, directed by Peter Barnes, opens at the Round House on Aug. 3, when that entire auditorium will be converted into a replica of a 17th-century fair, with booths and amusements. Let us hope that there Jonson's text does not become a sideshow to the ingenuity of the cast.

Art in New York

Met Officers Prepare For King Tut Onslaught

By Jane Geniesse

NEW YORK, July 14 (NYT) — Over at the Metropolitan Museum, they are trying to stay calm, but the tension is mounting. They have done their best to think through all possible problems, to prepare for all exigencies — and indeed, it is well that they have a battle plan.

For in December, when the 3,000-year-old Egyptian treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamen arrive, 1.3 million pushing, pressing, extraordinarily eager visitors are expected to follow.

In Washington two years ago, people waited in line nine hours to see the wonderful things discovered in 1922 beneath the sands of the Valley of the Kings. In New Orleans, under a blazing sun, hordes were provided for the last two hours of waiting. In Chicago, people lined up at 10 o'clock the night before; even a thunder shower could not dampen their curiosity. In Los Angeles, 600,000 tickets were gone in two and a half days.

Seattle is next. Then, from Dec. 20 through May 15, New York gets its turn. The Metropolitan's staff is already working to receive the institutional body blow.

Two Categories

The trouble is, explains Richard R. Morsches, vice president for operations, that of three ticket categories, two are already sold out. There are no more group tickets for elementary schools, colleges, the elderly, handicapped or community organizations. Nor are there any tickets left at \$10 to sell to groups for special tours. Those all went away back on May 15, the cut-off date for applications, which flooded the museum until cartons were brought in to contain them.

All that is left are the 901,000 tickets for the general public that will go on sale at Ticketron outlets simultaneously across the country at 10 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 18. They could go in a day, possibly in hours.

Although the museum will stay open seven days a week — a total of 82 hours — there is absolutely no way that everyone who wants to see the treasures can do so.

And it seems, judging from the daily spate of calls, not everyone who is turned down is prepared to be cheery about the rejection.

"So many have been so unpleasant, I'd really rather not go into it," said Mr. Morsches. In a recent interview, he and others enumerated the measures the museum had taken to make the show, in his words, "a wonderful experience for our visitors."

Sally Ritter, the museum's appointments manager, said: "We've all had distressing exchanges. We've tried to explain as best we

can that we just couldn't accept everybody. Our staff is excellent at letting people blow up. We've been a valve to let them let off steam."

Her staff has ballooned from 10 to 15 assistants to sort the letters, man the telephones and try to explain the situation to irate callers. Mrs. Ritter rotates her people to keep them fresh, for Mr. Morsches has requested that the staff spend up to an hour, if necessary, to placate the disappointed.

Christine Lilyquist, curator of the Department of Egyptian Art, said with a sigh: "Despite our preparations, despite the thought we've given to it, still we know there will be people who'll never get in. That causes pressure."

The trouble is, the museum is trying to play fair. Having monitored the progress of this record-breaking crowd fascination through the other museums, the Metropolitan is determined to do as well or better. After all, the show was Mr. Met's idea. It was Miss Lilyquist and Thomas Hoving, the former director, who first proposed the notion to their Egyptian counterparts at a Cairo dinner more than three years ago.

The Met has overseen the show's organization from the inception. It is the Met that is responsible for the reproductions stocked and sold in museum gift shops to raise money for the Egyptian Museum.

Bad Time

Even so, the Met is scheduled to be the last to receive the show — and at the worst possible time. Tut will arrive during winter, when attendance at the museum is normally heaviest, and the show will open when the staff is already expected to be coping with capacity crowds so close to the newly opened Temple of Dendur, the latest Costume Institute show and the great Dresden exhibition. It is these thoughts that make museum staffers go pale.

As applications continue to pour in — some from cities through which the show has already passed and even from Egypt itself — the staff continues to mobilize. Two hundred more people are being hired. Police Department and neighborhood representatives have been consulted. Toilet and health facilities will be expanded. The staff and executive dining rooms will be opened to the public.

In the meantime, while curatorial research projects grind to a halt, intramural jokes abound. It won't last forever, after all. It's only four months.

Talk turns to New Orleans, where the staff held a jazz funeral the day the show finally left. "Have you heard?" they say at the Metropolitan. "There is life after Tut."

French Photography Museum Bursts With History

By C.G. Cupic

PARIS, July 14 (IHT) — In today's age of instant visual communication through photography, movies and television, interest is growing in delving into the beginnings of the captured image.

Of the many photography museums that have sprung up in the last few decades, one of the richest is to be found in Bievres (78 Rue de Paris), a dozen kilometers from Paris. Founded in 1962 by Jean Fage and his son, Andre, Le Musée Français de la Photographie has more than 12,000 cameras, lenses and other photographic material, of which about 8,000 are on exhibit.

"Our biggest problem is lack of space to store and exhibit the material we have," Jean Fage complains. "Everything is so cramped that the real value of the pieces we possess is almost lost in the way they are on top of each other."

The museum's three floors have just about every example of photographic equipment since the birth of photography, and every room is filled from floor to ceiling.

Most of the pieces collected by Mr. Fage have been donated by manufacturers of photographic equipment, by collectors or by individuals who did not know what to do with the equipment they discovered in their grandparents' attics.

In the beginning, the Fages were able to buy many things cheaply because nobody was really interested in old cameras. There have been more than 2,300 donations. The biggest lot came from Zeiss-Ikon in 1965. At that time the company was trading new cameras with customers for old equipment. "We knew about it, and when we heard that they were going to destroy the old cameras, we contacted them. At first they refused to have anything to do with us, but after much pleading and cooling our heels, the general manager finally agreed to give them to the museum," Mr. Fage said.

"One day, after they told us that they would be arriving, I cleared a corner in one of the rooms and had the surprise of my life when they turned up in two vans containing more than two tons of cameras."

The museum also owns a large collection of photographs, photo plates and daguerotypes. Of the 450,000 total, Mr. Fage estimates that about 3,000 to 4,000 of them are of historical and artistic value. Among them are a considerable number by Daguerre, Nadar and two by Julia Margaret Cameron.

Mr. Fage is also the founder of an annual photo fair and market that specializes in the trading of old photographic equipment. Started more than 10 years ago, the market is the highest event of its kind in the world. Collectors, traders and museum officials from many countries gather here, usually on the first Sunday of every June. Some very rare equipment is traded.

Mr. Fage, 73, was born in Hungary and came to France at the age of 17. At 20 he acquired his first camera and from then on could not live without one. "Now that this museum is established, I would like to have enough money and staff (only two people besides my son and I work here) to sort out all the documents and write down a com-

plete history of photography," he said.

For collectors of photographic equipment there is an interesting shop in Montmartre, Guy Bomet, who collects the material, opened the store last year to sell some of the cameras that he has in duplicate, inherited from his father.

His backroom contains hundreds of old cameras from the last century and innumerable little portraits done by the daguerotype method. Some of the pieces in his collection are quite unusual, such as a lens made in 1840 by Ross of London for Fox Talbot, an Englishman who developed calotype photography; a "Duhroni" camera from 1864, the first instant developer; and a compact stereoscopic camera by Jonte, dating from 1860.

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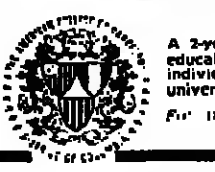
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JULY 15/16

Art in Brussels

The Essential Outlook Of American Artists

20th-Century American Paintings From the Metropolitan Museum. Art in Belgium. Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels, to Aug. 23.

Two anniversaries have brought a full house of art to the Palais des Beaux Arts. An exhibition of 20th-century American paintings on loan from the New York Metropolitan Museum marks the 30th anniversary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Belgium and is sponsored by the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., a founder member. Another, larger show, covering art in Belgium from 1880 to 1950, celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Society of Exhibitions of the Palais des Beaux Arts.

The American paintings, originally assembled for a loan show to the Farnham Museum in New York, have special interest because they offer an essentially American outlook and style, except for one or two artists, such as Josef Albers and Willem de Kooning, who are still close to their European origins. Aspects of American life, painted in a straightforward, illustrative style through the twenties and thirties, with no hint of the deliberate banality of today's hyperrealists, make pleasant, carefully composed paintings with anecdotal leanings. Kenneth Hayes Miller's group of gossiping women in a fitting room is close to a stage scene with its animated central figures and saleswomen peering out the doors in the wings.

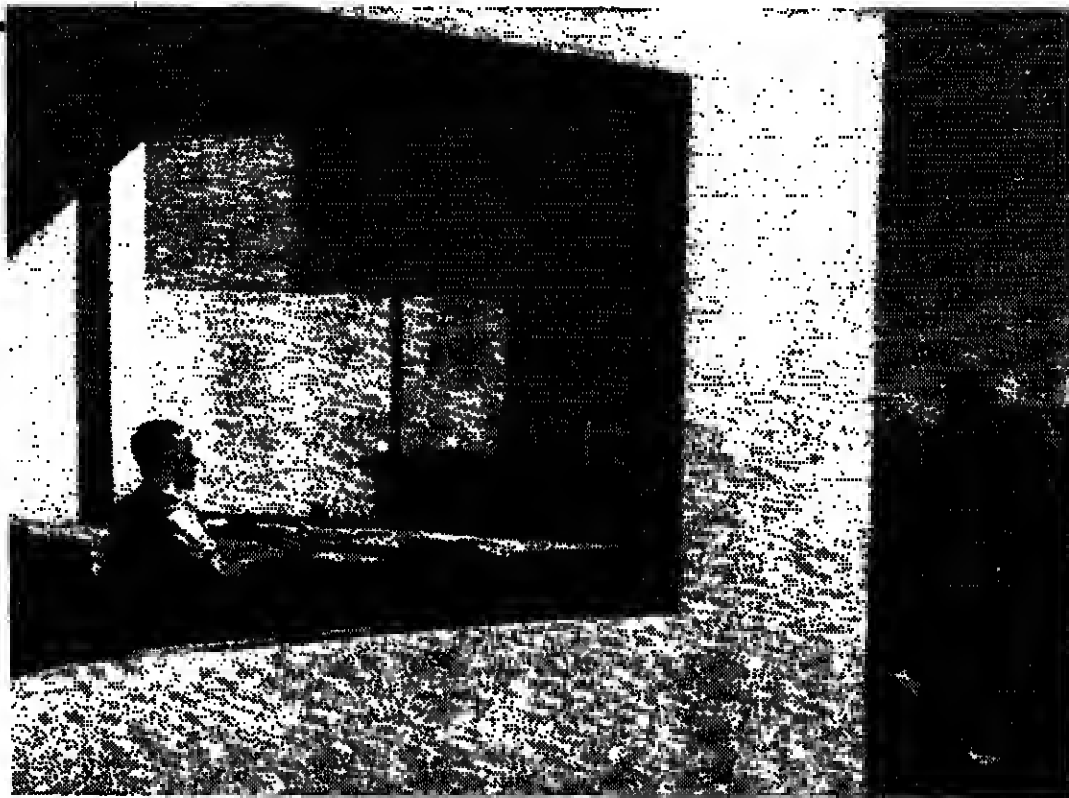
"The Janitor's Holiday" by Paul Starrett Sample shows American farm life and landscape, the holidaying janitor the only indolent figure.

ure, with farmworkers busy in the distance, a young girl on a horse in the foreground. Its quality of calm and space is echoed in the Edward Hopper painting of a man in a city office, the small human figure dwarfed by the wide rectangles and sharp planes of walls and windows looking out on rows of houses and chimneys.

There is a Mark Tobey painting of Broadway in 1936, abstracts from Reinhardt and Sam Francis, Frankenthaler and James Brooks; a velvety violet-blue and black flower painting by Georgia O'Keeffe; a small touch of surrealism in Kay Sage's tall, barred tower structures. An unpretentious show of mixed quality, it brings to light here some unfamiliar and fascinating American work.

"Art in Belgium," a homage to Luc and Paul Haesaerts, is also essentially a national exhibition which scans Belgian painting from 1880 (any Belgian art show has to turn back that far to include Ensor) to 1950, through the eyes of two brothers (both now dead) who wrote about, taught, filmed and encouraged art they appreciated. Continuity in the relatively small world of Belgian art is demonstrated by the fact that 40 years ago the Haesaerts organized an exhibition at the Palais des Beaux Arts which included many artists then unknown or very young who resurface in this show with renown and reputations acquired in the interval.

A notable and surprising omission is the group of Belgian abstract and constructivist artists of international class, Josef Peeters, Servranckx, De Boeck, Flouquet, Karel Maes, Baugniet, who might



"Office in a Small City" by Edward Hopper, which is now in Brussels show of American art.

normally be expected to rank in any survey of Belgian art.

Belgian painters have usually favored restrained, even somber palettes. Hung in salons that are still serviceable but in serious need of redecoration (the Palais des Beaux Arts was built by Victor Horta, Belgium's own art nouveau architect, and its rambling immensities would require considerable expenditure to renovate), the low-key color impact can be slightly depressing. Ensor is always the exception to any generalization about Belgian art and his masks, still lifes, shells and roofscapes radiate light.

Rik Wouters is another exception. His brave, bold, rich colors unfurl like banners in their mix of

strong patterns in women's dresses, interiors, garden foliage. Wouters lost his sight and died at the age of 33 (a moving self-portrait shows the artist near death) in 1916 but left a pile of paintings and sculpture in spite of a tragically short career. In this show, his most famous bronze, "La Vierge Folle," a woman caught in a moment of wild dance, every line expressing a triumphant revel, communicates an untrammelled lightheartedness. It has something in common with Niki St. Phalle's cavorting Nanas.

Fernand Khnopff's women are very different. Painted with a cool and formal elegance touching severity, the color tones soften and humanize each intriguing character

study in his portraits, their recognizable pre-Raphaelite romanticism surmounted by the penetrating eye for psychology Khnopff brings to bear on his subjects. Lent mostly by private collectors, his portraits and less familiar landscapes make a top quality corner in this show.

The catalog has a particularly satisfying text, lucid and informative for any outsider interested in the development of art in Belgium, by the curator for West Flanders Museums.

—RONA DOBSON.

The Art Market

The Eager Search for Substitutes for the Unobtainable Masters

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 14 (IHT) — The important sale of old masters held at Christie's last Friday, following that of the Anthony Morris Clark collection the day before, was a test — if only for its size. For months there had not been such a large number of pictures — 140 on Friday — with important signatures or attributions. The test worked and highlighted some interesting developments in the market.

Most striking among the new trends is the eager search for masters that can serve as substitutes for the now unobtainable top-row artists. It is not enough to have the money to pay for a Rembrandt. The problem is to find it. Meanwhile, high-powered collectors, museum curators and top-notch investors — the latter buying with a view to reselling to the former — have to look for something else.

The result last Friday was that a painter such as Jan Jansz van der Heyden suddenly found himself propelled to the front line. At £209,000, the view of an imaginary Dutch city with an interesting study of a pale northern sun playing on the brick facades and the cobbled street, multiplied threefold the previous record for the artist's work.

Van der Heyden is a Dutch master who at his best can achieve a poetical atmosphere through the perfect handling of the most trifling details, with special attention given to light. At times one is reminded of Pieter de Hooch. When the effect sought is missed, however, this can result in painstaking academism — to which Friday's picture came a bit too close, thus making the price truly exorbitant. Presumably, the good signature and date, 1676, and the long pedigree carried weight with the buyer — although the finest pedigree will never be as good as clever painting.

The story repeated itself with some variations a number of times. Inexplicably, a landscape by Philips Aertsz Koningk, this time unsigned, also shot through the roof. Koningk had a wonderful sense of composition, with sweeping landscapes such as in this picture, but it was unfortunately not always matched by total mastery at wielding the brush. At £132,000, a record for the artist, the price was more than generous.



Annibale Carracci butcher scene (detail) fetched £286,000.

Eglen Hendrick van der Neer is a third-rate petit-maitre doing genre scenes with a sappy tendency. "A Lady Swooning in an Interior," done in 1680, appealed to a soft-hearted dealer to the tune of £27,000.

Inevitably, a parallel trend to the desperate search for substitutes for the greatest artists is the tendency to overprice those lesser works of famous artists that are sliced in between handfuls of minor masters.

Salomon Jacobz van Ruysdael certainly did some of the most beautiful landscapes of European painting. Apparently, however, he was not beneath signing daubs. His "Wooded River Landscape" offered Friday was reminiscent of the famous Louvre masterpiece in composition and stress on the reflection of the sky in dark waters. But I cannot remember a tree so sketchily done as the dwarf-like willow that dominated the scene nor figures as miserable as the men rowing in a punt. At £176,000, it seemed incredibly expensive.

An equally confused, mucky view of Dordrecht by Jan van Goyen was fabulously well sold at £46,200, as was an ugly Annibale Carracci scene of a butcher's shop, which fetched £286,000. This was, again, indifferently painted — the faces were frankly appalling.

The one that beat the band, however, was a view of boats sailing on the Maas at Dordrecht by Albert Cuyp. Despite the catalog reproduction, which has a combination of warm browns and purples, obviously due to a magenta cast in the

color transparency, the picture is dooe in grays. It was at one time on loan to the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, a weak justification for the phenomenal price of £38,500.

The third trend revealed last Friday might be characterized as "the bouquet craze." Flemish and Dutch still lifes representing flowers painted with a professional botanist's obsessive care for detail have always been in great demand. But on Friday, instead of just finding them decorative — which they are — buyers seemed to see them as a major art form.

A lovely composition by Jan van Huysum of roses, tulips, carnations and other flowers, rising from an urn on a stone ledge, could perhaps be argued to be an exceptionally good 17th-century decorative still life. But £165,000 seems a somewhat disproportionate price. The next Van Huysum still life, which was also good, made £17,600, which is just about what one expects.

Imitative

Things really got out of hand with Jan van Os, a Dutch flower painter who worked in the late 18th century, when Dutch painting had been reduced to a repetitive reflection of past glories. One of these, "Roses, Tulips, Carnations and Other Flowers in a Sculpted Urn on a Plinth," whose very title describes the imitative quality, soared to a dizzying £209,000, and another, dated 1774, to £242,000. These are Van Hirsch prices that do not have the excuse of being paid for unique pieces.

This does not mean that a general inflation of prices has started —

far from it. Those paintings that were not described with the degree of accuracy modern buyers insist more and more on fetched moderate prices or even did not sell at all.

A very fine "Madonna and Child With Saint John the Baptist," considered by Christie's expert to be the work of Jan Provost, made £33,000, and a delightful Flemish "Virgin and Child" of the late 15th century, Bruges school, failed to reach its reserve at £9,350.

French paintings sold poorly throughout. An Italianate landscape signed by Hubert Robert in 1778 was cheap at £1,580, and a big religious scene by Pierre Hubert Subleyras was not unduly expensive at £6,600. Neither the latter nor the unsigned Flemish paintings of the late 15th and early 16th centuries, handicapped by their anonymity, qualify as arguable substitutes for the vanishing Dutch and Flemish masters of great fame.

Unquestionable identification continues to be the sine-qua-non condition for works to fare well in the art market.

Applause for Cellist

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP) — Nathaniel Rosen the first American cellist to win the gold medal in the prestigious Tchaikovsky competition in Moscow, stepped off an Aeroflot jet in New York to the enthusiastic applause from a reception line of fellow musicians and relatives. Mr. Rosen, 30, is the principal cellist with the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra and a senior member of the faculty of the Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

Five Singers Cited By Rostropovich

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP) — Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich said that five Soviet opera singers caused his banishment from his homeland by telling Soviet officials that he was a bandit, the New York Post has reported.

Rostropovich confirmed an article in the British newspaper, the Observer, which quoted his wife as saying that the five singers intervened in a Communist Party meeting to recommend that the government approve a decision to deprive her and her husband of Soviet citizenship.

The Post said that Rostropovich named conductor Yuri Simonov and violinist Leonid Kogan as other Soviet figures who had worked with the police.

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"Where quality is King"

Architecture in London

Opening Pandora's Box of Questions

By Ada Louise Huxtable

LONDON (NYT) — "London, 1900," an exhibition of English turn-of-the-century buildings on view at the Heinz Gallery of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Portman Square through July and August, is London's architectural event of the summer season. Scheduled to tour internationally when it closes, the show includes photographs, drawings from the RIBA collection, and at least one spectacular model, of Westminster Cathedral.

On the face, or facade of it, London buildings of the decades from 1890 to 1914, a period and an oeuvre that have been largely ignored, seem like an uncontroversial enough subject. The show is, in fact, an architectural historian's delight in terms of the intensity of its scholarship (Gavin Stamp is its organizer and the author of its text), the quality of its photography (splendid pictures of both famous and little-known buildings have been taken by Andre Gourevault) and its chauvinistic nostalgia at just the right remove (this is the architecture of the Edwardian Age and the Imperial City at its zenith).

The subject, with its outstanding documentation, comes at exactly the right moment to ride the current international wave of historical revisionism, and what may look like perverse or revolutionary vision at first glance is more accurately the predictable swing of time and taste, coupled with the rise of a curious and articulate generation that has no use for another generation's standards. But this show is one of the more solid exercises in cultural re-examination, and we are the richer for it.

Still, "London, 1900" turns out to be a surprisingly controversial subject after all. By the very act of displaying this mixed bag of exuberant eclecticism, so long out of favor, an absolute Pandora's Box of questions about what is good and what is bad architecture is opened, with all kinds of reputations turned inside out and upside down. Coming out for Tradition with a capital T still ranks as radical in some circles. Even the most skillful changing of styles like so many hats riddles those who continue to believe that there is at least some tacit moral liaison between appearance and structure, or use.

Contribution

Architectural Design, the English magazine which prides itself on its forward stance in the profession, has devoted a double issue to the exhibition, under the guest editorship of Gavin Stamp, which also serves as the catalog for the show. Reading Mr. Stamp's essay, there is no question about the contribution being made to architectural scholarship.

In fact, there should be no controversy about the show or the work at all. Mr. Stamp explains, except for those so steeped in the "dogma" of modernism that they are unable to perceive the quality or value of a period and kind of practice that modernism rejected — an age not only of monumental building and profligate eclecticism, but of symbolic image-making and a grand urban ideal.

Its leaders were in unashamed pursuit of classical nobility as well as of all kinds of interpretations of the architectural past, from Italianate to "Pomp Street Dutch." Such establishment practitioners as Sir Edwin Lutyens, who denied modernism out of hand, are becoming the new cult figures, and names like Sir Aston Webb, E.A. Rickards, John Belcher and Reginald Blomfield, who dealt in everything from classical and baroque to fashionable mannerism and such specialties as "Champs-Elysees French," are commanding new respect. Mr. Stamp puts them just slightly high-

er in the pantheon of English architecture than the previously enshrined "proto-modernists" Norman Shaw, W.R. Lethaby and Philip Webb, as men who understood what city-building was truly about. There is no doubt but that these men built very, very well. As for style, the show clearly asks whether it was either possible or necessary to create a "new style" at the time, and whether style is not properly a slow, organic development of tradition and lessons from the past. It can be argued, of course, that this is a selective or partial definition.

Little Consistency

But what seems to be most disturbing about the show to many people is that there is so little consistency in the work — in the sense that outstanding creative periods in the arts have produced strong aesthetic typologies — a fact that has caused some discomfort and a bit of reluctance to swallow the show's thesis whole. Critical judgment will undoubtedly be hoist with the avant-garde's own petard of "pluralism." However, it is this inconsistency, and the lack of a unifying aesthetic ideal, in spite of the high quality of much of the work, that is the most serious argument for considering it a period of high competence rather than of greatness.

The amount of work involved is staggering. It was a time of extraordinary building activity that produced much of London as we know

it now. Examples range from Sir Aston Webb's classical refacing of Buckingham Palace in 1912-13 and his creation of the Admiralty Arch for a formal processional axis to the Strand to the large-scale erection of new business palaces like Lloyd's Registry of Ships in the "arts and crafts baroque" of T.E. Colcutt of 1900-01, or Lutyens' suave Georgian models.

In addition to great numbers of public and private buildings, there were the new museums, libraries and educational buildings, and commercial construction, including department stores and factories, as well as hotels, theaters and flats.

Visiting London with increasing admiration over the years, I have loved all of it. Those solid turn-of-the-century structures with their confident, conservative images are a large part of the essential London, beyond the genius of Wren and Hawksmoor and the familiar Victorian monuments, beyond landmarks or clichés. In this sense, there is indeed a London "style," unrecorded in textbooks and guide books, but powerfully present on its streets.

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U.K. Deficit Widens; Retail Index Up .8%

LONDON, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Britain posted a visible trade deficit in June of £106 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with a revised £218-million deficit in May and a £298-million gap a year ago, the Department of Trade said today.

On current account, there was a surplus of £14.7 million, seasonally adjusted, compared with a revised deficit of £98 million in May and a £158-million shortfall in June 1977.

Trade in so-called erratic items was about in balance, showing a net £8 million-pound deficit in June. This was despite the importation of a North Sea oil rig, which cost £50 million.

In the second quarter, there was a visible trade deficit of £136 million following a £574-million deficit in the first quarter of the year. On current account, there was a surplus of £224 million, compared with a gap of £305 million in the first three months of 1978.

During the first six months of 1978, there was a current-account deficit of £81 million in contrast to an official forecast, made in early April, of a surplus of £250 million. In the second half of 1977, the surplus on current account was £1,023 billion.

But Whitehall sources maintained that the latest trend points to a current-account surplus in the second half of the year. Earlier forecasts put the surplus at £500 million in the latter half of 1978.

Oil trade last month resulted in a net deficit of £117 million, narrowing from a £156-million deficit in May.

Exports in June rose 1.7 percent to £2,926 billion from £2,877 billion in May. They stood at £2,787 billion a year earlier. Imports fell 2 percent to £3,032 billion from £3,095 billion. They were £3,085 billion a year earlier.

During the second quarter, exports were £8,803 billion, compared with £8,441 billion in the first quarter, while imports eased to £9,939 billion from the first quarter's £9,015 billion.

Invisible trade in such items as banking, tourism and insurance resulted in a surplus of £120 million in June. There was a surplus on invisibles of £120 million in May and £140 million in June 1977. In the second quarter, invisible trade showed a surplus of £360 million, following a £269-million surplus in the prior quarter.

All figures are seasonally adjusted. Some May and April figures were revised to take into account higher imports, mainly of oil.

June Index Gains
The Department of Employment also said the retail-price index for June rose 0.8 percent to 197.2 from May and 7.4 percent from a year ago.

The year-to-year rise was down from 7.7 percent in May and was the smallest annual increase in six years. However, the monthly rise was somewhat larger than had been generally expected.

In May, the index increased 0.6 percent. The June rise was the second largest this year, exceeded by 1.5 percent in April when special factors contributed to a large part of the rise.

Roy Hattersley, Secretary for Prices and Consumer Protection, said the June index "confirms that we will stay well within single-figure inflation for the rest of this year."

In the first half of this year, the

index increased 4.7 percent, which was the highest six-month rise since September 1977. The department said the rise last month "was due mainly to increases in the prices of meat and some fresh fruits and vegetables; to increases in the prices of cars and to increases in electricity charges."

The index is based on January 1974 equals 100.

Although the annual increase in the price index has slowed for 12 consecutive months since reaching 17.7 percent in June 1977, government officials now expect it to show year-to-year rises of around 8 percent for the rest of this year.

LDCs Upset With GATT Framework

By Victor Lusich

GENEVA, July 14 (NYT) — The developing countries at the world trade talks fired a broadside today at the industrialized nations for having reached a "framework of understanding" for a final accord without having consulted them.

The progress report issued yesterday by the major trading powers to cap a week of intensive negotiations sparked by the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan "does not adequately reflect certain issues of major concern to developing countries and has omitted others," a Third World statement said.

"A complete and balanced assessment on the current status" of the 98-nation negotiations "can only be made with the full participation of all countries involved," it added.

Hurried Press Conference
The statement was drafted at a meeting attended by all the more important trading countries among the 78 poorer lands engaged in the negotiations. It was read out at a hurriedly convened press conference by Peter Tomic, the Yugoslav negotiator who is the group's official spokesman.

Meanwhile, Olivier Long, executive head of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, said that the industrialized countries had achieved "substantial progress on many issues," even if "many difficult decisions remain."

Welcoming what he saw as a "strong political commitment" to "bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion," he said there was "good reason" to believe that this could be achieved by the end of the year.

S. Korea Deficit Up \$164 Million in Half
SEOUL, July 14 (AP-DJ) — South Korea's customs-clearance trade deficit in the first half of this year widened to \$830 million from \$666 million a year ago, the Economic Planning Board said today.

The current-account deficit also widened to \$268 million from \$233 million last year. The invisible sector, however, showed a surplus of \$203 million, compared with \$189 million. The excess was largely attributed to strong construction exports, the board said.

Conference last week in Bremen, still had to be worked out in greater detail. But he said on the basis of what already is known "I believe that you'll find that this administration will be favorable to the idea of some sort of additional harmonization of the currencies of Europe."

Asked whether the European plan poses "any implied threat" to confidence in the dollar, he replied "No, I really don't (see the plan as an implied threat)."

U.S. Control Over Interest Rates Seen Hurt by Bremen Proposal
NEW YORK, July 14 (UPI) — The proposal by European Community countries to establish a \$50 billion fund to be used to protect their currencies against market fluctuations could have a major impact on the U.S. interest rate structure, according to a currency analyst.

The proposed fund, on which the European leaders reached tentative agreement, will be comprised of their own currencies, dollars and gold.

James Sinclair said the "exodus of U.S. dollars to European central banks and thence back to the U.S. Treasury in exchange for special Treasury instruments has been the one positive effect of a declining dollar."

He said the flow of dollars into U.S. instruments has provided financing for budget deficits by relieving the need of day-to-day Treasury requirements.

But with the new currency agreement, "during periods of market stress in currencies, European nations buying and selling dollars — will pay into and borrow from this common European fund for the dollars required."

Mr. Sinclair said that as a result, "the flow of dollars which had been making its way into special issue U.S. Treasury issues will be severely reduced or eliminated."

"In the present disequilibrium in the balance of trade and payments, (adoption of the European) would relinquish to Europe" an effective control over our economy through the structure of interest rates, he said.

Japan Prices Off 0.4% for Month
TOKYO, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Japan's June wholesale price index fell 0.4 percent from May and 2.1 percent from a year ago to 105.1 (1975 equals 100), the Bank of Japan said today.

It attributed the drop to the steep appreciation of the yen to the dollar, which resulted in lowering import prices.

Meanwhile, the index of manufacturers' shipments in May was revised downward to 121.1 (preliminary was 121.4), up 1.3 percent (1.5 percent) from the prior month and up 6.8 percent (7 percent) from a year ago.

Authorized investments overseas for the year ended March fell 18.9 percent to \$2,806 billion from the preceding year, the Finance Ministry also reported.

It said Asia attracted most of the investments with \$865 million but the figure was down 30.5 percent from 1976.

Economic News Analysis World's Growth Slowing, Summit or No

By Hobart Rowen

BONN, July 14 (WP) — Regardless of what happens at the economic summit here, one fact above all stands out: the world is facing a period of slow economic growth, if not actual recession. And this time, in contrast to the past, a weakened United States, plagued by an enormous trade deficit, is not likely to be the driving force behind the recovery.

The United States itself is entering a phase of growth under the 4-percent level, perhaps closer to 3 percent — from now through 1979. And facing a double-digit inflation rate, President Carter has been forced to rein in his plans for expansion.

In Europe and Canada, an overall 3 percent growth rate would be an achievement. Taking the 24 industrial member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development together, there are now 17 million unemployed, with heavy concentrations of joblessness among young persons everywhere.

Enormous Implications
All of this has enormous social and economic implications, for the less-developed as well as the industrial nations. Politicians everywhere recognize it as dynamic, but feel helpless to cope.

"Summits shouldn't be expected to produce thunderbolts," says a member of the U.S. team. "This summit will pay off only if in the year afterward, we can say that things have turned out differently than they would have without it."

But the West Germans do not believe that they possess the magic cure to European

and worldwide malaise. A top German official admits frankly that if Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agrees to a big tax cut at the summit, "it's not because we believe that will add to German growth, but because it's necessary to get some commitments from President Carter on energy."

It is probably true that faster economic growth in Germany, as well as in Japan, will depend more on redirecting their export-oriented economies to economies stimulated by domestic demand, than conventional tax cuts. In both countries, the housing industry has lagged badly behind the United States. The credit card and consumer installment buying are virtually unknown in Germany.

Incentive to Save
And in both cases, the national incentive for consumers is to save instead of to spend, and for governments to limit rather than to encourage small private enterprise.

Changes to boost the standard of living and increase business investment will come, over time, both in Japan and West Germany. But so far, such key structural changes are merely the gleam in the eyes of a few far-sighted leaders.

For the short run, the summit will not make much difference, although the right decisions will help rather than hurt. Ironically, at a time when the accepted rhetoric stresses the importance of international interdependence, the key decisions for the long run remain those made at a national level and in the national interest.

Beyond GNP Data
This index goes beyond the normal figures for gross national product to take into account jobs, unemployment, income, and trade, all expressed in physical units or constant prices.

Both the United States, at 6 percent, and Britain, at 4 percent, are double their trend rates. But U.S. growth is slipping, and British officials, enjoying a temporary stimulus from North Sea oil, see declining performance beginning some time in 1979 unless West Germany is willing to take the lead in sparking a revitalization of Europe.

The West Germans have been lectured to on this score by the United States, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, by the retiring managing director of the International Monetary Fund, H. Johannes Witteveen and even, to some extent, by the Bank for International Settlements, that ultra-conservative bastion in Basel.

But the West Germans do not believe that they possess the magic cure to European

And as Peru learned to its dismay earlier this year, a run of bad luck with raw-material export prices or production coupled with an ever increasing debt repayment schedule can quickly bring down the house of cards. The banks are quick to lend money when country's balance-of-trade position is in the black or looks like it will be in the black. They are also just as quick to demand severe and politically dangerous measures when the balance sheet turns red and it begins to look as if a country will not be able to repay its debts.

While Bolivia has not yet reached the point of being unable to repay its loans, most observers believe the government will have to take some unpleasant measures over the next few years — such as dismissing thousands of tin miners, raising the price of gasoline and ending food subsidies — in order to avoid problems with its international creditors.

Financing Accord Sought
WASHINGTON, July 14 (AP-DJ) — The Carter Administration will seek an international agree-

ment in October to limit competition in export-credit financing of commercial airlines, a U.S. Treasury official said today.

Gary Hufbauer, a Treasury official concerned with international trade policies, told the House Ways and Means subcommittee that the U.S. government is concerned about some recent financing arrangements involving the sale of the European-built A300 Airbus to U.S. airlines.

The United States, he said, is not trying to keep the Airbus, or other foreign-built planes out of the commercial aviation market. But he said it appears both the British government, in financing arrangements for Rolls Royce engines for Lockheed L-1011 jetliners, and the West German and French governments, in financing a recent sale of 23 Airbus A300s to Eastern Air Lines, have gone beyond an international understanding on export credit terms.

CAB Tough on Airline Mergers
As the third U.S. airline merger possibility in about a month emerges, Civil Aeronautics Board chairman Alfred Kahn indicates that such plans may have difficulty in obtaining necessary CAB approval. Mr. Kahn's statement came as North Central Airways and Southern Airways announced they have reached an agreement in principle to merge.

The burden of proof is on them (the airlines) and it will be damned difficult for them to convince me... They will have to be very persuasive," Mr. Kahn says. Earlier this week, Texas International Airlines announced that it had purchased 9.2 percent of the outstanding shares of National Airlines, and Continental Airlines and Western Airlines have disclosed that they had begun merger discussions. Commenting on the recent moves, Mr. Kahn said, "I am an old antitrust lawyer by way back." The latest bid involves the exchange of 2.2 shares of North Central common stock for each Southern share.

Texasco Confirms Traces Found
Texasco has discovered traces of hydrocarbons 15,000 feet down in the Atlantic Ocean 104 miles directly east of Atlantic City, N.J., a company official confirms. It is the first potential discovery of oil or gas in the Baltimore Canyon drilling that began three months ago. Richard Palmer, senior vice president of production for the company, said a series of tests will be conducted at the drilling site over the next two weeks to determine whether there are hydrocarbons in commercial quantities. The exploratory well, started April 16, is Texasco's only well in the canyon. Drilling is scheduled to go 3,000 feet deeper. The venture has six participants, of which Texasco has the largest interest, 31.5 percent. Other participants are Getty Oil, 20 percent; Sun Oil, 16 percent;

Danish Drilling Allowed
COPENHAGEN, July 14 (AP-DJ) — The Danish government gave permission for oil production from the Vem structure in the Danish North Sea. The Danish Under-ground Consortium said it will begin production in late 1980 or early 1981, with an initial rate of nearly 40,000 barrels a day. The Gorm field, the new designation for the structure, has estimated reserves of up to 160 million barrels of oil.

Market Closed
All banks and markets in France were closed Friday due to a holiday.

Output of Metals Said Off Sharply In Zaire's Shaba
KINSASHA, Zaire, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Mining of copper and cobalt has resumed in Zaire's war-torn Shaba Province but at lower production rates than in the past.

The Zairian government, which runs the mines, concedes only that production currently lags below last year's annual rate of 480,000 tons of copper and 15,000 tons of cobalt. But copper industry analysts say that current production is anywhere from 50-to-80 percent below capacity.

The mines were closed for more than a month earlier this year after rebel forces invaded the area and drove out most of the European technicians and local residents.

Belgian experts say it will take much of this month to analyze the figures from Kolwezi to determine actual production rates and learn how much is being shipped from inventory.

Swiss Deficit Widens
BERN, July 14 (AP-DJ) — Swiss trade showed a deficit of 109.9 million francs in June (about \$33 million), which compared with 109.2 million francs in May and 146.7 million francs a year ago, according to figures released today. Imports rose 8.8 percent to 3.978 billion francs and exports increased 9 percent to 3.868 billion francs.

World Tin Council Raises Minimum Price by 12.5%
LONDON, July 14 (Reuters) — The International Tin Council today raised the minimum guaranteed price of tin by 12.5 percent despite objections from the United States, the world's largest consumer.

Delegates attending the ITC meeting said the U.S. delegation expressed its objection to the increase in support prices after the rise had been approved at the full meeting here of 22 consumer and seven producer countries.

No vote was taken on the rise, but the only other country which objected was Bolivia — although it did so for completely different reasons from the United States. Delegates said the Bolivians argue that the increase was not big enough.

No other tin-producing country is as dependent on the metal as Bolivia, the world's second-biggest producer after Malaysia. The metal accounts for about half of Bolivia's foreign-exchange earnings but production costs there are the highest in the world.

The new intervention range set a "floor" price of 1,350 ringgits per picul (about \$9,600 per ton) and a "ceiling" of 1,700 ringgits per picul (about \$12,000 per ton).

The nil range — approved a year ago — was 1,200-1,500 ringgits per picul. The picul is a Chinese measure equivalent to 60.58 kilos (133 pounds) and is used for prices quoted in Malaysia.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 14

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s	Close	Prev	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s	Close	Prev	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s	Close	Prev	12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s	Close	Prev
3M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	3M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	3M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	3M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
4M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	4M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	4M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	4M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
5M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	5M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	5M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	5M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
6M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	6M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	6M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	6M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
7M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	7M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	7M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	7M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
8M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	8M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	8M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	8M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
9M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	9M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	9M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	9M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
10M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	10M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	10M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	10M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
11M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	11M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	11M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	11M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
12M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	12M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	12M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	12M 12/15/78	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change	Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Orange Juice	100 lbs.	12.50	+0.10	Wheat	100 lbs.	1.10	+0.01	Gold	100 oz.	180.00	+0.50
Cocoa Beans	100 lbs.	1.50	+0.05	Corn	100 lbs.	0.85	+0.01	Silver	100 oz.	15.00	+0.10
Textiles	100 yds.	0.50	+0.02	Soybeans	100 lbs.	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100 oz.	100.00	+0.20
Metals	100 lbs.	1.00	+0.05	Wool	100 lbs.	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	100 oz.	150.00	+0.50
Grain	100 lbs.	0.50	+0.01	Oil	100 lbs.	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	100 oz.	200.00	+1.00
Meat	100 lbs.	1.00	+0.05	Gas	100 lbs.	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100 oz.	100.00	+0.20
Seafood	100 lbs.	1.00	+0.05	Electricity	100 kwh.	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100 oz.	100.00	+0.20
Other	100 lbs.	1.00	+0.05	Water	100 gals.	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100 oz.	100.00	+0.20

NEW YORK FUTURES

Commodity	Month	Price	Change	Commodity	Month	Price	Change
Wheat	Aug	1.10	+0.01	Gold	Aug	180.00	+0.50
Corn	Aug	0.85	+0.01	Silver	Aug	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	Aug	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	Aug	100.00	+0.20
Wool	Aug	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	Aug	150.00	+0.50
Oil	Aug	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	Aug	200.00	+1.00
Gas	Aug	1.50	+0.05	Pt	Aug	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	Aug	0.10	+0.01	Ir	Aug	100.00	+0.20
Water	Aug	0.05	+0.01	Ru	Aug	100.00	+0.20

IMM Futures

Commodity	Month	Price	Change	Commodity	Month	Price	Change
Wheat	Aug	1.10	+0.01	Gold	Aug	180.00	+0.50
Corn	Aug	0.85	+0.01	Silver	Aug	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	Aug	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	Aug	100.00	+0.20
Wool	Aug	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	Aug	150.00	+0.50
Oil	Aug	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	Aug	200.00	+1.00
Gas	Aug	1.50	+0.05	Pt	Aug	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	Aug	0.10	+0.01	Ir	Aug	100.00	+0.20
Water	Aug	0.05	+0.01	Ru	Aug	100.00	+0.20

Selected Over-the-Counter

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

Market Summary

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

Standard & Poor's

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

NYSE Index

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

American Most Active

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

22 Your U.S. Customers

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

FOR A MAXIMUM RETURN ON TIME INVESTED.

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
Oil	2.00	+0.05	Rhodium	200.00	+1.00
Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

International Herald Tribune

Commodity	Price	Change	Commodity	Price	Change
Wheat	1.10	+0.01	Gold	180.00	+0.50
Corn	0.85	+0.01	Silver	15.00	+0.10
Soybeans	0.75	+0.01	Platinum	100.00	+0.20
Wool	1.50	+0.05	Palladium	150.00	+0.50
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Gas	1.50	+0.05	Pt	100.00	+0.20
Electricity	0.10	+0.01	Ir	100.00	+0.20
Water	0.05	+0.01	Ru	100.00	+0.20

هكذا من الأصل

[illegible]

21%	21%	21%	
2%	2%	2%	
13%	13%	13% + 1%	
11	13%	10% - 1%	
9	9	9	
18	17%	17% - 1%	

**DAVID BRODER
ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

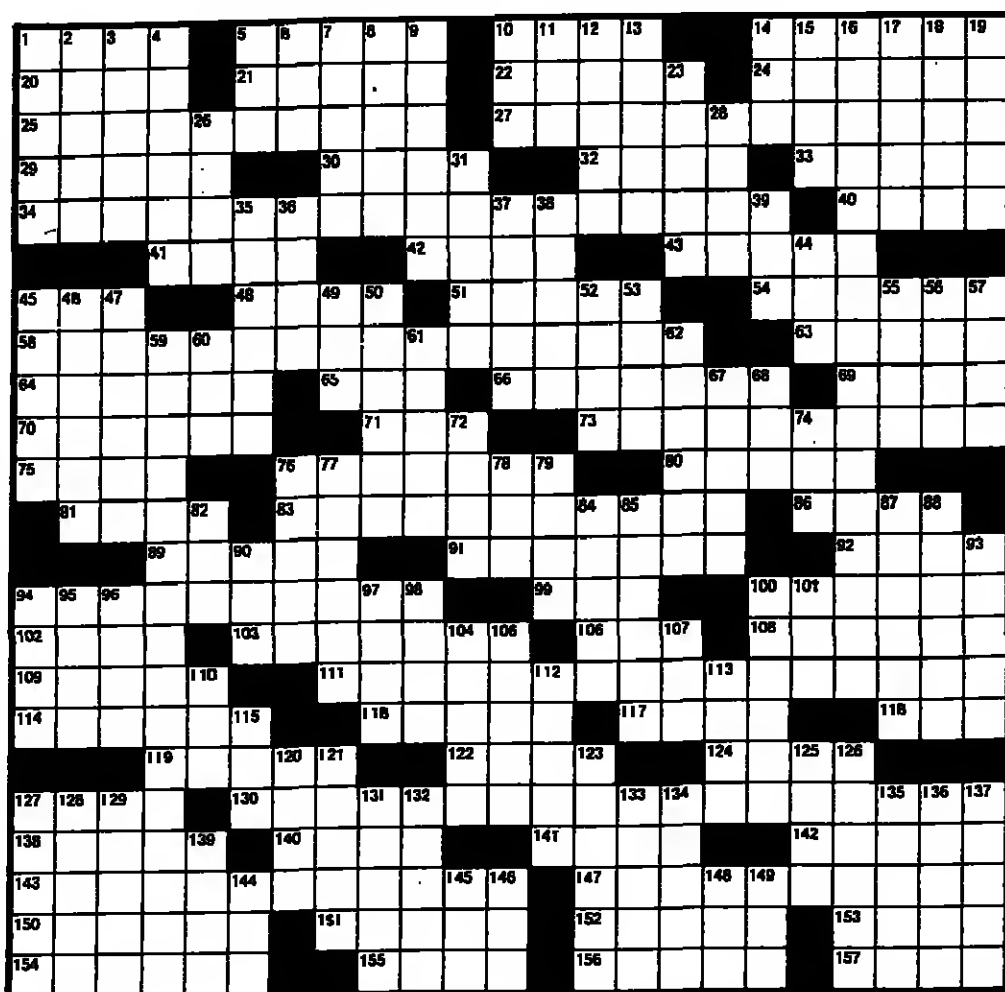
DAVID BRODER ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

International Herald Tribune
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

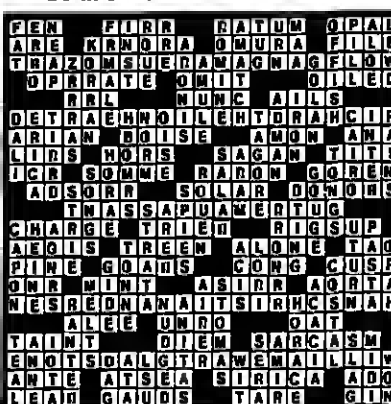
Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

Printer's Devilry By Maura B. Jacobson



- ACROSS
- 1 Hubs
5 Miller's material
10 Prima donna
14 Stanford
20 "Hardly" is now alive
21 Vietnamese capital
22 4
24 Writer Wylie
25 A U
27 — Gay
28 Two N.L. players
32 Spanish pipe
33 World's tallest building, for short
40 Is a consumer
41 S. African village
42 Silk worm
43 "Sore labour's" bath
45 Nabokov title
46 "Zebra" on a gridiron
51 — nous
54 Streisand song
58 8 A.M. surgeons
63 Curt the tip
64 Writer known as Artemus Ward
65 Nigerian staple
66 Neurons' junction point
68 One of the Speakers
70 Concurred
71 Penn Station builder
72 Dicks
73 Yule paste-on
76 Wingless
- DOWN
- 6 Was a candidate
7 Fort Knox item
8 S.
9 Pussyfoot
16 Aswan, e.g.
17 Call — day
18 Artistic quality
19 Biblical tree
20 Pastoral place
21 L.L.
22 Celebes ocean
23 Part of N.D.
24 Boutique buy
25 Beau
26 Tobacco kiln
27 Wook hero
28 On more solid ground
29 Became friendly
30 — fixc
31 Turner and Louise
32 Cooper hero
33 Corded fabric
34 Some M.I.T. grads
35 Uncle of Mohammed
36 Greek forums
37 Vaudeville name
38 Leonidas' city
39 Nessen and Ziegler
40 Part of Q.E.D.
41 Persian sprite
42 Erisson
43 Formerly, formerly
44 Noon
45 Feminine ending
46 Kuwaili ruler
47 Tap
48 Glances over
49 Millard and Eberle
50 Eye area
51 Dickens girl
52 Catchall abbrs.
53 Six, on a die
54 Of milk
55 Columbus campus initials
56 Nomothetes
57 Of organic matter
58 Chopping tool
59 Hurk
60 Consumers' advocate
61 Modified orgasmism
62 Draw out
63 Filmy material
64 Side
65 Kind of word
66 Rallying cry
67 "Comin' — the Rye"
68 Porpoise
69 Adequate
70 Orchard byproduct
71 Vote in
72 Lou Grant on TV
73 Actor Hagman
74 Growing out
75 de meste
76 Horn: Prefix
77 Sutures
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79 Sellout sign
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81 Opposite of NNW
82 Kind of pick
83 Cooper wit
84 — Moines

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



ALGARVE	C	F	Clear	MADRID	C	F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	16	41	Cloudy	MILAN	27	30	Cloudy
ANZAC	20	44	Clear	MONTREAL	27	34	Cloudy
ATHENS	36	37	Clear	MOSCOW	19	66	Overcast
BEIRUT	29	84	Clear	MUNICH	22	71	Cloudy
BELODRAOE	26	77	Clear	NEW YORK	18	40	Clear
BERLIN	15	44	Overcast	NICE	26	77	Clear
BRUSSELS	15	44	Cloudy	OSLO	20	48	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	26	77	Cloudy	PARIS	22	71	Clear
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy	PRAGUE	22	71	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Clear	ROME	31	88	Clear
COPENHAGEN	16	41	Cloudy	SOFIA	27	30	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Clear	STOCKHOLM	15	37	Cloudy
DUBLIN	21	72	Clear	TEHRAN	34	39	Clear
EDINBURGH	24	75	Overcast	TEL AVIV	34	39	Clear
FLORINCE	22	48	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	77	Clear
FRANKFURT	21	72	Cloudy	TUNIS	40	41	Clear
GENEVA	25	77	Cloudy	VIENNA	26	77	Clear
HELSINKI	15	39	Showers	WASHINGTON	19	66	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	36	37	Clear	ZURICH	22	71	Clear
LA PALMA	24	75	Clear				
LISBON	27	30	Cloudy				
LONDON	21	72	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	21	72	Clear				

BOOKS

THE CASE OF THE BAKER STREET IRREGULAR
By Robert Newman. Atheneum. 216 pp. \$7.95

THE LAST SHERLOCK HOLMES STORY
By Michael Dibdin. Pantheon. 192 pp. \$7.95

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TSK, TSK, as the comic strip used to put it. In 1956, the critic Hugh Kenner observed in a study of James Joyce called "Dublin's Joyce" that Sherlock "Holmes' parents, it is clear, were the male and female halves of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's divided 19th-century mind." Nearly two decades later, in 1974, the noted tri-lingual Samuel Rosenberg concluded in his oversimplifying study, "Naked is the Best Disguise," that Holmes really stood for Conan Doyle's superego, whose function it was to wage war against the author's forbidden sexual fantasies. And after the same year, one Nicholas Meyer produced evidence, in the form of a hitherto undiscovered Holmes adventure, called "The Seven-Per-Cent Solution," that the great detective was driven to cocaine addiction by the repressed horror of witnessing as a child the murder of one of his parents by the other.

My point is simply that poor Holmes has been driven into deeper and deeper water since he last smiled tolerantly at Dr. Watson in "The Adventure of the Retired Colourman." And those depths have proved dizzying, to say the least, to those of us who still like to think of Holmes as a simple and humane genius.

But now comes the worst ows of all, in Michael Dibdin's "The Last Sherlock Holmes Story," the first novel by a young English writer and teacher, who, as seems to be par for the course, has gotten permission from the copyright owner to use the Conan Doyle characters. It seems, according to a foreword by "the editors," that when the good Dr. Watson died in 1926, he left behind a will that contained a codicil providing "for a box of papers to be left to deposit with his bankers for a period of not less than fifty years, at the end of which time it was to be opened and the contents made public."

Well, "The Last Sherlock Holmes Story" is the contents of that box of papers made public, and there is little doubt that it is indeed Dr. Watson's writing, (it isn't of course, it is Dibdin's) although here and there he gropes for the strained literary effects of Holmes' great popularizer, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. (Holmes took a large pinch of snuff and settled back in the corner without a word. The train sped on, shaking off the tentacles of suburban London and striking out into the vast Kenish countryside. Outside, life hunged, fresh and strong and straight,

whilst in the field air of our compartment lurked a blight that sickened and twisted everything it touched.")

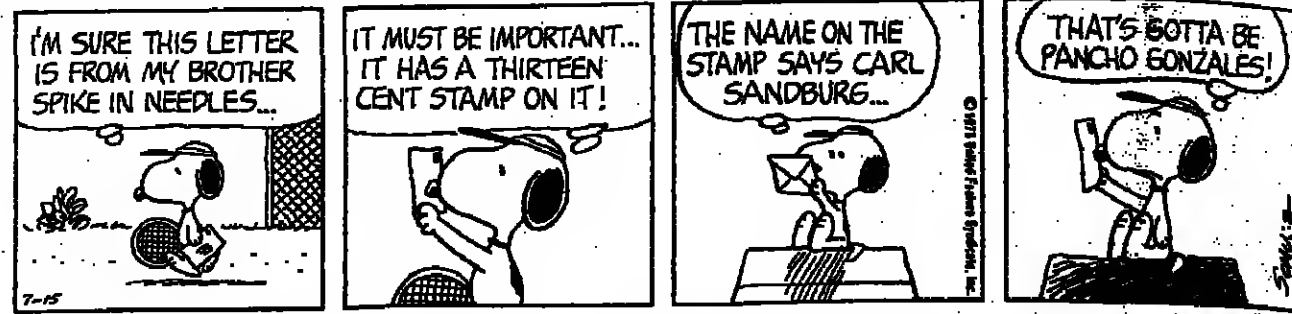
But the mind of the innocent Holmes devotee flatly rebels against the revelations of Watson's manuscript. For according to that vile screed, by 1888 Holmes had grown so bored with the predictability of the common run of English criminality that he had turned completely to cocaine for stimulation of his mental processes. Worse ows yet, when the challenge of Jack the Ripper's atrocities presented itself, Holmes was forced to concoct the imaginary figure of Professor Moriarty as the perpetrator of those grisly crimes, for in truth Holmes' mind was devouring itself with schizoid paranoia, and it was he himself. . . . But I cannot record the words. Though they are damnable clever and convincing, Watson's revelations are simply too horrifying and depressing to set down in a family newspaper. The only comfort I can offer is that twice Holmes avails himself of the word "hopefully" in its corrupt contemporary sense ("But hopefully the affair possesses enough romance and pathos to satisfy his [Doyle's] readership. . . ."), a locution in which the genuine article would never have indulged.

Perhaps you will understand my state of agitation upon finishing "The Last Sherlock Holmes Story" — Oh, pray God it will not really be the last! — when I describe what solace I derived from Robert Newman's "The Case of the Baker Street Irregular." For here is Holmes restored to his pristine heroism. Here is Holmes unraveling a case so Byzantine in its complexity that by the time he has completed his explanation for the delectation of his hungry listeners, we have all but forgotten what the problem was in the first place.

Sympathetic reader, perhaps you will comprehend the degree of my need for reassurance when I tell you that Robert Newman's "The Case of the Baker Street Irregular" is told from the point of view of a 14-year-old boy, and is, as far as I can tell, a children's book, by the author of "The Shattered Stone," "Merlin's Mistake," "The Taming of Terminus," and "Night Spell." I enjoyed it heartily. It was just my speed after reading Dibdin's all too clever barbarity.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



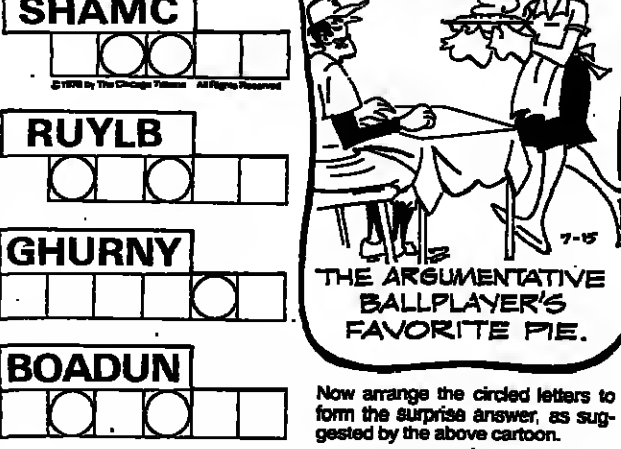
RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARCH BYLAW SKEWER LAVISH

Answer: What business might be, "loosely" speaking — "SLACK"

DENNIS THE MENACE



INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 14, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on the following: (d) — daily; (w) — weekly; (m) — monthly; (q) — quarterly; (y) — yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

(d) 100% Bond	SP 72.28	(w) Alexander Fund	\$6.74
(d) 100% Bond	SP 72.28	(w) Trustco Int. Bd. (AETI)	\$7.99
(d) 100% Bond	SP 72.28	(w) Trustco Int. Bd. (AETI)	\$7.99
(d) 100% Bond	SP 72.28	(w) Trustco Int. Bd. (AETI)	\$7.99

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:

(d) 100% Bond	SP 72.28	(w) 100% Bond	SP 72.28
(d) 100% Bond	SP 72.28	(w) 100% Bond	SP 72.28
(d) 100% Bond	SP 72.28	(w) 100% Bond	SP 72.28

BRITANNIA TRUST AND INVESTMENT CO. (LTD.):

(w) 100% Bond	\$4.23	(w) 100% Bond	\$4.23
(w) 100% Bond	\$4.23	(w) 100% Bond	\$4.23
(w) 100% Bond	\$4.23	(w) 100% Bond	\$4.23

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

(w) 100% Bond	\$17.28	(w) 100% Bond	\$17.28
(w) 100% Bond	\$17.28	(w) 100% Bond	\$17.28
(w) 100% Bond	\$17.28	(w) 100% Bond	\$17.28

CREST SUISSE:

(d) 100% Bond	\$22.00	(d) 100% Bond	\$22.00
(d) 100% Bond	\$22.00	(d) 100% Bond	\$22.00
(d) 100% Bond	\$22.00	(d) 100% Bond	\$22.00

OUT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(w) 100% Bond	DM 21.10	(w) 100% Bond	DM 21.10
(w) 100% Bond	DM 21.10	(w) 100% Bond	DM 21.10
(w) 100% Bond	DM 21.10	(w) 100% Bond	DM 21.10

FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL:

(w) 100% Bond	\$25.15	(w) 100% Bond	\$25.15
(w) 100% Bond	\$25.15	(w) 100% Bond	\$25.15
(w) 100% Bond	\$25.15	(w) 100% Bond	\$25.15

G.T. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED:

(w) 100% Bond	\$4.87	(w) 100% Bond	\$4.87
(w) 100% Bond	\$4.87	(w) 100% Bond	\$4.87
(w) 100% Bond	\$4.87	(w) 100% Bond	\$4.87

JARON FLEMING:

(w) 100% Bond	\$5.44	(w) 100% Bond	\$5.44
(w) 100% Bond	\$5.44	(w) 100% Bond	\$5.44
(w) 100% Bond	\$5.44	(w) 100% Bond	\$5.44

LLOYDS INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT:

(w) 100% Bond	SP 31.30	(w) 100% Bond	SP 31.30
(w) 100% Bond	SP 31.30	(w) 100% Bond	SP 31.30
(w) 100% Bond	SP 31.30	(w) 100% Bond	SP 31.30

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS LTD.:

(w) 100% Bond	\$15.99	(w) 100% Bond	\$15.99
(w) 100% Bond	\$15.99	(w) 100% Bond	\$15.99
(w) 100% Bond	\$15.99	(w) 100% Bond	\$15.99

SOFIO GROUP GENEVA:

(w) 100% Bond	SP 15.00	(w) 100% Bond	SP 15.00
(w) 100% Bond	SP 15.00	(w) 100% Bond	SP 15.00
(w) 100% Bond	SP 15.00	(w) 100% Bond	SP 15.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:

(d) 100% Bond	SP 28.38	(d) 100% Bond	SP 28.38
(d) 100% Bond	SP 28.38	(d) 100% Bond	SP 28.38
(d) 100% Bond	SP 28.38	(d) 100% Bond	SP 28.38

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

(w) 100% Bond	SP 21.75	(w) 100% Bond	SP 21.75
(w) 100% Bond	SP 21.75	(w) 100% Bond	SP 21.75
(w) 100% Bond	SP 21.75	(w) 100% Bond	SP 21.75

UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

(w) 100% Bond	DM 13.05	(w) 100% Bond	DM 13.05
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(w) 100% Bond	DM 13.05	(w) 100% Bond	DM 13.05

Watson in Lead With Oosterhuis In British Open

ANDREWS, Scotland, July (AP) — Tom Watson, the defending champion, pulled himself out after four shaky holes, shot his way to a wind-blown, 2-1 lead over Peter Oosterhuis for the third round lead in the British Open golf championship.

My mind was wandering, said Watson. "I just didn't feel proper. I didn't get organized until the 10th hole. I don't know what was wrong. I just didn't get my mind on what I was doing."

Oosterhuis, an Englishman who dominated European golf in the 1970s, had a solid, no-nonsense 69 and tied Watson's 54-hole 1 of 211. That was 5 under par the historic Old Course at St. Andrews, 6,933 yards of mounds, ruts and hollows that served as a backdrop of golf.

There were four more golfers in the 12 and four more at 213, leaving an international field of 10 tied within 2 shots of each other going into tomorrow's final round. The 12th hole, an 18-hole par 3, was the last hole of the first round. Watson, who had a 67 that he admitted "a bit surprised," tied at 213 and very much in the lead. He was followed by Oosterhuis, a Kite, John Schroeder and K. Fald. Schroeder and Fald, 70s, while Watson and Oosterhuis were 72.

But some dropouts — a departure from last year's man battle between Nicklaus and Watson — the Old Course tied on the field a little bit. At one or another, eight men left the field. They included Oosterhuis, Aoki, Kite, Schroeder, Nicklaus, Bob Shearer, Severiano Ballesteros, but Watson and Oosterhuis were the last to leave. Watson had a 67 that he admitted "a bit surprised," tied at 213 and very much in the lead. He was followed by Oosterhuis, a Kite, John Schroeder and K. Fald. Schroeder and Fald, 70s, while Watson and Oosterhuis were 72.

Sex-Discrimination Suit

If NFL Rams Want Ewe, Why Not Me? 3 Men Ask

LOS ANGELES, July 14 (UPI) — The Los Angeles Rams, responding to the popularity of the Dallas Cowboys' sexy cheerleaders, formed their own group, "The Embraceable Ewes."

Three men, who wanted to be Ewes and didn't make it, have filed a discrimination complaint, supported by a feminist organization, with federal government.

Lorin Aldred, coordinator of the National Organization for Women, Bruce James, 24, Neville Archambault, 20, and Gary Steinberg, 22, all from the Los Angeles area, wanted to try out for the Ewes but were discouraged from attending tryouts by Rams' advertisements calling "scantily clad" and "sexily clad" applicants.

"Recruiting is not a thing to show your legs," Archambault said. "It's a waste of time."

Most Designated Hitters Just Don't Give a Rap About the Job

By Scott Ostler

S ANGELES, July 14 — Lee cut short the interview before he began. "I don't want to talk to you," he grumbled.

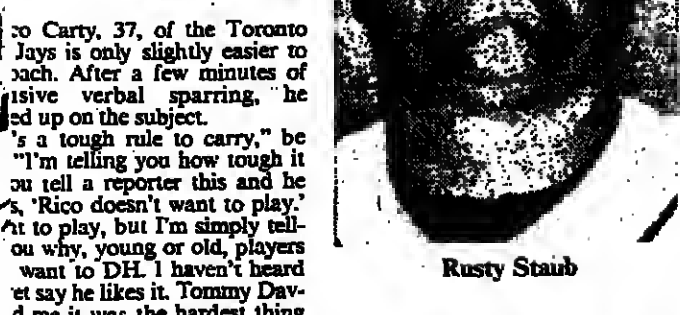
Baltimore Oriole teammate on next locker room booted at the "ter." "You embarrass the team," he turned to May. "Then he turned to May. 'man, I don't see any gloves on your locker, how dare I!'"

Lee's frown remained as he turned away. May, age 35, been the Orioles' designated hitter in all but five games this season.

to Carty, 37, of the Toronto Jays is only slightly easier to catch. After a few minutes of idle verbal sparring, he tied up on the subject.

"It's a tough rule to carry," he said. "I'm telling you how tough it is to carry a reporter this and be a 'Rico doesn't want to play.'"

At play, he is simply telling you why, young or old, players want to DH. I haven't heard yet say he likes it. Tommy Davidson it was the hardest thing in baseball. Even if it keeps in the game, nobody wants to.



Rusty Staub

any job in the big leagues. One or two have learned to appreciate and even enjoy the role of the DH, although they wouldn't necessarily want their daughters to marry one.

Why It's Done

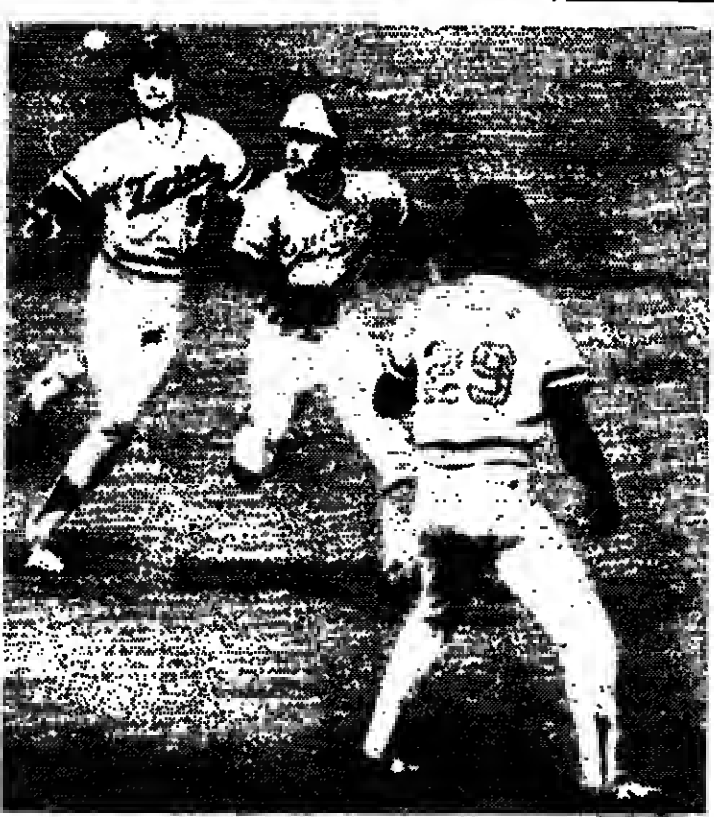
The main objective of major league baseball is to entertain the fans; there is little inherent entertainment value in a pitcher flailing away helplessly at another pitcher's pitches.

"No pitcher in the game can do what I do with a bat," said Kansas City's Hal McRae, dean of the designated hitters and an eloquent defender of the DH concept.

What about the argument that the DH rule eliminates a lot of the strategy that true baseball fans find so fascinating?

"Sure, it cuts down on strategy, but who comes to see the manager, anyone?" McRae answered. "They'd rather see a good hitter, they'd rather see action. If they want to see moves, they can go to a chess game."

Don Baylor signed a \$1.6-million (for six years) contract with the



Try as he might, Rick Dempsey of the Baltimore Orioles can't avoid that rundown feeling in a game against the Minnesota Twins. First baseman Rod Carew (No. 29), who made the putout, waits for the throw from shortstop Roy Smalley.

To Save the Soccer Pool, Italy Legalizes Transfers

ROME, July 14 (UPI) — The government saved Italian soccer from judicial catastrophe today by decreeing that the methods for hiring and transferring players are all wrong but should stay the way they are for a year.

Resorting to a legislative tool normally used in floods, earthquakes and other calamities, the cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti passed an emergency decree to prevent a Milan magistrate from sending officials of major clubs to jail and consigning the multi-million-dollar soccer pool to bankruptcy.

The decree in effect legalized player transfer methods that magistrate Giancarlo Costagliola called a violation of workers' rights. But in an admission that existing methods leave much to be desired, the decree pledged the government to pass new regulations within a year.

The government, which often takes years to act on demands for major social reform, acted only a week after Costagliola's indictment of club officials threw Italian soccer into uproar.

The Tourism and Sports Minister, Carlo Pastorino, said the cabinet acted quickly because Costagliola's step could have delayed the start of the Italian top and league championships and dried up the soccer pool, the main source of financing for all Italian sports.

Costagliola ruled not only that it was illegal for intermediaries to profit from employment contracts but also that the clubs themselves have no right to profit by selling players under contract to them. He ruled that players should deal directly with clubs interested in hiring them.

Transactions

BASEBALL
 NATIONAL LEAGUE
 ST. LOUIS (1) beat Cincinnati (0) 4-1. (R) Steve Carlton (14-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout. (L) Tom Seaver (11-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout. (W) Carlton (14-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout. (L) Seaver (11-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 BOSTON (1) beat Texas (0) 4-1. (R) Niekirk (14-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout. (L) Tom Seaver (11-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout. (W) Niekirk (14-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout. (L) Seaver (11-10) pitched a 10-inning shutout.

Lotus Leads Trials For British Race

BRANDS HATCH, England, July 14 (AP) — Ronnie Peterson and Mario Andretti, in the JPS Lotus "ground effect" cars, today dominated the first day's qualifying trials for the British Grand Prix here on Sunday.

Peterson took the provisional pole position ahead of Andretti in the morning and none of their rivals came near them through that session or the afternoon period.

Peterson set an outright Formula 1 record for the British track and he and Andretti were the only drivers to beat 1 minute 18 seconds for the circuit — more than 120 miles an hour. Peterson was timed in 1:17.16 on the 2.16-mile track and Andretti in 1:17.83.

Auerbach Decides To Stay With Celtics

BOSTON, July 14 (UPI) — Red Auerbach, the Boston Celtics general manager and the architect of 13 world championships, announced today that he had signed a new contract and will stay with the National Basketball Association club.

The announcement ended widespread speculation Auerbach would leave the Celtics for the New York Knicks or a career in television.

Auerbach, 59, has been with the Celtics since 1946. He led the team to 13 championships, the most in NBA history.

Give a Year or Two

Willie Horton was Cleveland's DH this season, before being released. He claims to be 34 years old, although he is usually listed as a few years older. He knew there were better outfielders on the team.

"I pretend every day," he said. "I know I'm the DH, but I pretend I'll be in the outfield, too. If I say I'm the DH, I separate myself from the team. I know I can play the outfield. He [Horton] knows I can play if he needs me. He knows he can put Willie back in the outfield and I'd be more than happy to do it."

Rusty Staub, 34, has resigned himself to DHing in Detroit because, as he said, "They don't have many people who can do this crazy DH job."

But he added: "If you have pride in yourself as a defensive player, and you're not used, you're disappointed. Whenever you play 14 years and then all of a sudden you aren't out there [on the field], you miss it. In spring training I made sure I worked very diligently in the outfield and at first base every day. I take ground balls every day, to keep my arm sound. My arm is still very strong. I believe I can still do it to right field and at first base."

Moving Around

Gary Alexander, a young catcher, was traded from the San Francisco Giants to the Oakland A's last spring and became their regular DH. Last month he was traded to Cleveland and is the DH there.

Zeotemmelk Gains
 PUY-DE-DOME, France, July 14 (Reuters) — Joop Zoetemelk won today's stage of the Tour de France bicycle race, a race against the clock up the Puy-de-Dôme mountain, and moved into second place overall. Joseph Bruyere, third today, retained the leader's yellow jersey.

5 Home Runs by Rangers Beat Red Sox, Tiant, 12-7

BOSTON, July 14 (AP) — Toby Harrah hit two of Texas' five home runs and Dock Ellis recorded his eighth victory with ninth-inning relief help from Steven Comar here last night as the Rangers beat the Boston Red Sox, 12-7.

Texas, which had lost 10 of 13 games before the break for the All-Star Game, jumped on Boston starter Luis Tiant (7-2) with three homers in the first two innings. Juan Beniquez and Al Oliver homered in the first inning and Harrah in the second.

Bobby Bonds added a home run later and Harrah hit his second of the game. For Boston, Fred Lynn, Carlton Fisk and George Scott also homered.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	57	27	.679	—
Milwaukee	49	35	.585	8
New York	48	36	.569	9
Baltimore	46	40	.538	12
Detroit	42	44	.489	16
Cleveland	39	47	.451	19
Toronto	34	52	.398	24
WEST				
California	47	40	.541	—
Kansas City	46	41	.524	1
Texas	43	44	.493	3
Oakland	44	43	.500	2
Minnesota	39	48	.448	7
Chicago	39	48	.448	7
Seattle	31	56	.352	17

White Sox 6, Yankees 1

At New York, veteran knuckballer Wilbur Wood pitched a six-hitter for his fifth consecutive victory, retiring 15 batters in one stretch, as Chicago beat New York, 6-1. Wood allowed five singles, only one after the third inning, and Reggie Jackson's leadoff home run, his 14th, in the ninth while raising his record to 10-5.

Orioles 8, Twins 6

At Baltimore, unexpected power gave Baltimore an 8-6 victory over Minnesota as Mike Flanagan won his 13th game. Home runs were hit for the Orioles by Rick Dempsey, Doug DeCinces and Ken Singleton, who had two.

Angels 5, Blue Jays 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Don Asse, a last-minute substitution for Chris Knapp, who jumped the club to a

Disputed Racket Is Ruled Illegal

STOCKHOLM, July 14 (AP) — The International Tennis Federation has effectively outlawed the controversial double-strung "spaghetti rackets" for at least a year by adopting a rule that for the first time technically defines the racket.

There are no restrictions on size and shape of the frame, and all single-strung rackets conform to the new standard. But rackets that give players an unfair advantage in ball spin were ruled out.

After some sensational upsets, the double-strung rackets were frozen by the federation last October. "We do not want the basis of competitive tennis changed," the federation's president, Derek Hardwick, said at a meeting here.

On the question of South Africa's future in tennis, the federation took no action but tabled the issue until next February.

Peacock Shines

FULLERTON, Calif., July 14 (AP) — Running back Elvis Peacock, the No. 1 draft choice of the Los Angeles Rams, scored three touchdowns and gained 94 yards on 20 carries yesterday in a scrimmage against the Dallas Cowboys rookies.

What Can I Do?

"What can I do?" he said while still in Oakland. "This is the best way I can help the team. I talked with Willie Horton and he said when he started DHing, he didn't really appreciate it, either. I can't really complain, but if I keep doing this for a few years, they're going to say I can do it hit, I don't have a glove. I don't want to get that label."

Steve Kemp, a young Detroit outfielder, was DH in his sophomore year in college, at the University of Southern California, then moved to the outfield as a junior and became the nation's top draft pick.

Some Positive Aspects

Are there positive aspects to designated hitting? Sal Bando of the Milwaukee Brewers, Ron Blomberg of the Chicago White Sox and Adams of the Twins say they have found some.

"I've learned to enjoy it because of the rest it provides," said Bando, who also plays third base. "It enables you to give 100 percent mentally to hitting."

Adams hated pinch hitting, but loves DHing. "I came from San Francisco, where all I did was pinch hit. Pinch hitting can drive you crazy. DHing is like Christmas, hitting every day, getting three or four swings instead of one. I've always loved to hit, and I don't care that much about fielding because I'm not much of a speedster."

Money Not a Factor

Joe Sullivan, director of operations, said, "We're talking, I don't think we're far apart. I expect to have them in camp. We've made them tremendous offers."

"Whether they sign now should have nothing to do with money."

What then?

"If you get agents dreaming, sometimes you can't give them what they want in other areas."

Andy Robustelli, director of operations for the Giants, has been saying they are "close" to signing King.

Dutton Tries It Again

BALTIMORE, July 14 (AP) — Defensive end John Dutton will play out his option again this season with the Baltimore Colts, his agent said yesterday, adding, however, that there would be no repeat of the holdout that kept the former all-pro player away from the National Football League team until practically the end of last year's training camp.

Dutton, entering his fourth NFL campaign, became a free agent at the end of last season but failed to sign with another team. He was thus left with four choices: Sit out this season; play for the Colts under a second option year; go to the Canadian Football League, or negotiate a new contract with the Colts.

Lifetime Ban As Professional Facing Stones

PARIS, July 14 (UPI) — Dwight Stones, the former world record holder in the high jump, will be banned for life from track and field meets for professionalism, Adriaan Paulen, the president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, said in an interview published here today.

Mariners 5, Tigers 4

At Seattle, Leon Roberts' three-run homer and pinch-hitter Larry Milbourne's run-scoring single in a four-run eighth inning gave Seattle a 5-4 victory over Detroit.

Mets 4, Reds 2

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Doug Flynn, who came to New York from Cincinnati in the trade for Tom Seaver, drove in a run and scored another to help the Mets beat the Reds, 4-2, and hand Seaver his third consecutive loss. Pete Rose hit a run-scoring double in the seventh inning, extending his hitting streak to 26 games — tops in the major leagues this season.

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At Pittsburgh, catcher Marc Hill drove in two runs in support of Bob Knepper's five-hit pitching as San Francisco beat Pittsburgh, 4-0. Knepper (11-5) allowed only singles, striking out eight and walking three.

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Five Top Draft Choices Balking at NFL Contracts

By Dave Brady

WASHINGTON, July 14 (WP) — Quarterback Doug Williams of Grambling is one of five first-round draft choices to the National Football League who have not yet signed contracts.

He is not permitted to go to the Tampa Bay Buccaneers' training camp until reaching an agreement. Nor can the others attend a camp. They are placekicker Steve Little of Arkansas and defensive back Ken Greene of Washington State (both drafted by the St. Louis Cardinals), offensive tackle Gordon King of Stanford (New York Giants) and guard Bob Cryder of Alabama (New England Patriots).

Using Namath's Agent

The negotiations could become sensitive at Tampa Bay if Williams bolts out, particularly if it appears later to affect his chances of making good: he is the first black drafted on the first round to play quarterback in the NFL.

Williams is represented by the agent who handled Joe Namath, Jimmy Walsh of New York City. Walsh did not respond to a telephone call to his office, but Dick Beam, director of administration for the Buccaneers, said, "I believe we are getting closer to terms; we were far apart."

Beam said, "Williams's agent is doing him no favor. Some of our other quarterbacks have been working out on their own for two to three months. Some have been working out here [in Tampa Bay] on a regular basis."

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WHA Bulls Stay In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 14 (AP) — The Birmingham Bulls will remain in the World Hockey Association, their principal owner, John Bassett, and his 32 limited partners have decided.

Bassett had until this week to notify the WHA and the Central Hockey League of his intentions. He said earlier that if the Bulls pulled out of the WHA, he would enter a Birmingham team in the CHL.

The Bulls have played two seasons in Birmingham and gone to the WHA playoffs once. They averaged 8,000 fans a game last season, up several hundred from the year before. The team finished sixth in the eight-team WHA and earned a spot in the playoffs, losing to the first round.

The announcement squelched reports that Bassett would merge the Bulls with the Indianapolis Racers of the WHA.

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Ready for Tourists

Alaskan Exhibit Goes on View In Washington

Of the 41 artists represented, nine were born in Alaska. The others came from 18 states, Hong Kong and Leningrad.

bypass Martha's Vineyard and our dream of being the only free port off the coast of Cape Cod went up in smoke.

400th Birthday

In addition to strollers and shopkeepers, the bride attract-

After the Revolution the statue of Henri IV was pulled down: Napoleon thought of replacing it with a monument to the French people, by which he of course meant himself. In 1818, the pro-

known as the Pont-Neuf) remains true today as the bridge's birthday exhibition shows. Having been at the Mairie of the First Arrondissement until this week, the show has moved to the

people watching. Morgan gave youths his wallet, from which he took \$200. The wallet, containing the senator's credit cards, was turned to him. In 1973, Sen. D. Stennis, D-Miss., was ser-

The Rolling Stones perform in concert at the MGM Grand Garden Arena. The crowd of 80,173 paid \$106 a lion to watch Mick Jagger and his group perform. The huge crowd wasn't the largest during the Stones' U.S. tour. Three hun-

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.